THE ERIE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor. FONWARD. $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 20. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1850. NUMBER 37.

Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
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PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Laine at the store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $2 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

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A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

A LAPACA, any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chamelians mohair lustre &c., for sale by Erie, ct. 21. S. JACKSON.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold, Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors.
Nov. 21. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie Weekly Observer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

There is no little speculation going on concerning the probability of the confirmation or rejection of Mr. Justin Butterfield, President Taylor's Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose nomination has been before the Senate, it is said, for some days. General attention being thus turned to the case, a few facts connected with his appointment may not prove uninteresting to your readers.

I have every reason to believe, that his nomination was a concession to Mr. Webster, who was then deeply offionded with the ungracious refusal of those who have the President in charge, to accept and act upon his advice in the formation of the Cabinet and the bestowal of the offices falling to the share of New England. You will recollect, that the gentleman who is said to have bid a cool hundred thousand (offering to subscribe that amount to the Whig presidential election fund) for the nomination of Vice President on Taylor's ticket Abbot Lawrence became the New England right-hand-man of the Administration, rather than the godlike. Webster and Lawrence are rivals for the direction of New England federal councils, and each considers the advancement of the other to be a blow upon himself. Webster and Lawhave intimated, in strong terms, his displeasure at the appointment of Lawrence, and to prevent W. from "speaking himself" in Executive session against that and other nominations, he was permitted to dictate the selection of Butterfield to the Cabinet, the president not daring to meddle with such matters. From all accounts Butterfield is very obnoxious to the great body of the Whigs, of Ill., who really are but comparatively little tinged with the leaven of blue-light Federalism. Certainly, he is the most obnoxious individual to the entire Democratic party of the State. Mr. Webster insisted on his appointment, it is said, over the heads of Mr. Lincoln, a late member from that State, Mr. Edwards, and Col. Morrison, who were each well recommended from Illinois; as B. was not. Lincoln was, however, the General favorite for the office, with the Illinois Whigs. Indeed, in this appointment, the recommendations of the entire Whig party of Illinois, were deliberately disregarded, to propritiate Webster, who had as little interest in the Commissionership of the General Land Office, as the man in the moon. Webster and Seward are, doubtless to be his Senatorial sponsors. W. favors B. from personal and geographical considerations; while Seward is for him because their sentiments are identical upon the subject of slavery; both being very fanatical abolitioists.—Professionally, Mr. Butterfield is a sort of antiquated case lawyer; politically, he may be styled a modern Whig-Abolitionists, grounded upon ultra blue-light Federalism.—No man, in all Illinois, more studiously sought opportunities to revile the lamented Polk; and no other public man in the State, took so virulent and abusive grounds against the Mexican war, which he denounced in all his speeches, as inhuman, murderous, and uncalled for, on our part.

The question is—what can, and should be done with a nomination like his, which surely, to use the language of Webster himself, applied to another, "was one not fit to be made?"

In the caucus held by the Whigs, on the night before last, (to consult about filling the Clerkship,) I understand Mr. Clingman notified his party that he should vote for the Democratic nominee, whenever his vote would secure his election; under the pressure of which threat, only, were the Northern Whigs (or many of them,) worked up the sustain Campbell, by way of preventing the election of a Democrat. Mr. Brooks undertook to take C. to task for this declaration, intimating that, if he had made this avowal when the voting for a clerk first commenced, it would have saved a week's time, as the Whigs would have gone into the contest upon the hypothesis that he (Clingman) must be counted as one of their enemies. I do not know what was the substance of Clingman's rejoinder, which is described to have been very severe. Brooks, though passing for quite an orator in New York, is by no means a match for Clingman, who, in turn, is but a second-rate stumper in the South, where men cultivate the art of public speaking much more closely than in the North.

Our friends of the Senate have held another caucus since that one to which I referred in a recent letter. At the last, they appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Downs, Bradbury, Yulee, Bright, and Butler, to draw up resolutions, laying down a platform upon which the party in the Senate shall act this winter, in reference to the administration. Its particular duty will be to report what will be done concerning Bradbury's resolution, which beyond all doubt will be passed. It would be well to mention that no democratic Senator entertains the last idea of making factious opposition to any appointment of the administration. If the Executive will reply properly—fairly—to this resolution, every individual nominee, who may not be proved "incapable, unfaithful, or dishonest" to the satisfaction of the Senate will be confirmed. But the democrats must, should and will, compel the administration to formally admit that its removals were made on political grounds, or to sustain charges against the removed, by tangible proof. Your readers will recollect that the Executive now stands before the country on his pro-election and inaugural pledges, that removals should not be made by his administration on political grounds. Nevertheless, his keepers have removed more individuals from office than were ever before removed in the same space of time—yes, fourfold as many. The inference, therefore, is either that, the incumbents under the last administration were almost all "incapable, unfaithful or dishonest," or that the the pledges of President Taylor have been unscrupulously disregarded. It is but due to truth and Justice, as well as to the removed and the administration, that the matter should be set right. The political friends of the proscribed are willing that they shall undergo the ordeal, and only demand that their wholesale accusers shall face the music. EXAMINER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The letter of Mr. Venable, in the *Union*, of yesterday morning, with the accompanying editorial, were yesterday and last evening, as they have been to day, the subject of much conversation among the Democrats here. It is generally thought that, in the strictures of both, there is much truth and justice—in the letter, concerning the course of the Democrats from the North, who refused to sustain the nomination of their party, from the start; and in the editorial, concerning the course of those from the South, who seek a justification for voting, even at the eleventh hour, for a Whig, in the treachery of Bingham, Wilmot & Co. It is to be hoped that the mischief which many fear will grow out of this election, may be averted. Our most active and influential friends are laboring anxiously to draw good, rather than evil results, from this affair. That is: to use it as an illustration of the necessity of harmony, concession and conciliation, between Democrats from the North, on the one hand, and from the South, on the other. Certain it is, that the Democratic party is indebted, in a great measure, to the absence of these sentiments from the breasts of too many members, for the mortification involved in the election of Campbell, as he was elected. The mere loss of the patronage connected with the Clerkship, would not give our friends a moments regret. The difficulty is, that the circumstances connected with this election, advertise, as it were, a state of feeling which threatens, if not checked and set right, to defeat every effort that may this winter be determined on, by a majority of the party, as necessary and proper, by way of strengthening us for the next Presidential contest. There is certainly an anti-administration majority in the House; but if this election is a proper criterion on which to judge, I fear that when we come to have a vote upon a Democratic party measure of importance, it will be found that our friends fall twenty votes short of a majority in the House.

To-day, in the House, the further execution of the order for the election of officers, was postponed, to take up the report from the Committee on Rules; which action was made necessray by the fact, that otherwise, to-morrow, the House would have found itself entirely without regulations for its due government. In this matter, two or three unimportant changes were determined on only. It was, however, agreed that the present House rules shall stand until they have an opportunity to consider the amendments reported by the Committee, which are yet to be acted upon. The subject is again postponed until Monday next. Mr. Vinton made quite a speech in favor of the adoption of the amendment proposing to restrict debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to the subject matter immediately under consideration—a very necessary change which, by the by, was not voted on. It is surprising, however, to witness the anxiety the Federalists now discover, for the adoption of this clog to as free discussion of the measures and policy of the present administration as they desired during the last Congress—the administration of Polk being in power, mark you. Jacob Thompson opposed it on the ground that its adoption would interfere with the exercise of rigid scrutiny into the acts of the party controlling the Executive department of the government. His remarks were very able, and to the point. I may not forget to mention that he seems to be looked to, to occupy the position of the Democratic leader on the floor, Dixon party points made vacant by the advancement of Mr. Cobb to the Speakership.

Mr. Preston Butler, of your State, proposed to permit any member to introduce within the Hall, as many persons as he might choose, which change found many advocates even among old members. It was spoken and voted down, however, much to the joy of the reporters who are now annoyed, beyond measure, with the rush and conversation of strangers about, and around their desks, usually seeming more than any thing else, to provent them from catching accurate accounts of what may be going on, when the Hall is in a state of excitement. Had it been adopted, from to-morrow morning untill repealed, we should have been half smothered in petticoats, whenever the House is in session, as all the ladies in Washington would strive to spend all their spare time within what has been considered a sort of half sanctuary.

In the Senate there was, to-day, quite a debate upon a joint resolution from the Committee on Finance, introduced by Mr. Dickinson, to repeal so much of the resolution of 1849, as limited the amount to be expended by the government during the present year, in the collection of the revenue to one and a half million dollars, and to permit as much to be expended thereon as was spent for the same purpose, during the year 1843; Messrs. Webster, Dickinson and Hamlin, made the speeches in favor of it, and Senator Davis, of Miss., the principal speech against it. The casting vote of the Vice President alone carried the resolution through, to the great relief of a score or two of hangers-on of the government, who being present, seemed to tremble least its failure, which appeared at one time imminent, might deprive their masters of much of their means of keeping up the resemblance of an active party in their favor, in the commercial cities of the country. The question on the Vermont anti-slavery resolutions has gone over for the time being. When again taken up, they will continue to form the subject matter of the first grand slavery debate of the 31st Congress.

EXAMINER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The motion prevailing yesterday, in the House, postponing the further consideration of the important report from the Committee on Rules, until Monday next, is equivolent to its indefinite postponement. I fear, (the House having adjourned) pending a subsequent resolution, to make it a special order for that day, as postponed the subject must take its chance of resurrection from the Clerk's table, by a vote of two-thirds, which it can hardly obtain, as it is well known and the Free Soilers design moving amendments, intended, if possible, to give them a chance to cut a wider swarth in the Hall, than at present, though they do manage to occupy, perhaps, ten times as much of the time of Congress, as a proportion to number or talents they are justly entitled to. Mr. Preston King, yesterday, gave notice of his intention to move, as an additional amendment to the 107th rule, that the minority of any committee, shall be entitled to report on any subject committed to their care, when the majority fails to report after having the subject matter under consideration forthirty days. This was equivolent to advertising that the Free Soilers designed, if the change be approved by the House, to bring in all sorts of flaming anti-slavery reports and resolutions—such as heretofore they have been prevented from thrusting on the House, by the fact that unless the majority of a committee deems proper to report upon a subject matter committed to its charge, the minority is not permitted to report thereon. The movement of Mr. King, more than any thing else, probably, caused the House to adjourn, leaving the question of further changing the rules, in such a condition, that to get up the subject again will be next to impossible. This is to be regretted, not that Messrs. King & Co. are disappointed, but that their interference has, in the case, as often before, served to defeat reforms which are much needed.

On the first trial to-day, for a Sergeant-at-Arms, in the House, Mr. C. M. Giddings, who, on the last vote on Saturday, came within one of an election, was found to have six votes short. The nominally Democratic Free Soiler party, would have voted for him, had it not been certain that any action of the sort on their part, would have at once induced a dozen Southern Whigs to charge their votes. They have so far destroyed the prospects of every candidate or aspirant before the House whom they have touched. In truth, those who by way of keeping their names before the House, have prevailed on such gentlemen to vote for them early, remind one of the sailor on board of the man of war, who to preserve his soup, spits in it. Of course, no one else will touch it.—On the second trial of the day, the 8th of this contest for the office, Mr. A. Glossbrenner, of your State, formerly clerk in the office of the clerk of the House, was elected, having received 107 votes; 105 being neccessary to a choice. This was a strict party vote, with the exception of the vote of Mr. Dunham, who having voted for Mr. Jesse E. Dow, did not change as some thirty or forty others did, with a view to finish the election, by concentrating on Mr. G. Mr. Dunham's failure to do this, was of course, an accident. His was the only scattering vote thrown on this trial; the Free Soilers, even, having divided according to their former political affinities. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Bradbury delivered a powerful speech (requiring an hour and a half for its delivery,) in favor of his now famous resolution of inquiry, which to-day came up for consideration. Half a dozen Hungarians in uniform, came into both Halls of Congress this morning, attracting much attention. They were as fine specimens of a manly, intelligent, chivalric, and enduring race, as I ever saw thus accidently collected in so small a number of men. EXAMINER.

REPORT

Of WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., Engineer of the Board of Directors of the Franklin Canal Company, authorized to construct a Railroad to Lake Erie.

GENTLEMEN: The more laborious part of the duties required in your service having been completed—the route of your Railroad surveyed and located, the necessary drawings made, and the work lot, on favorable terms to respectable and generally experienced contractors, for the grading, bridging and wooden superstructure of the entire length of road—I beg most respectfully to submit the following report.

A party was organized and our labors commenced on the 23d of August by preliminary examinations of Walnut, Elk, Crooked, and Conneaut Creeks, to fix grading points in the location of the Erie division of your Railroad.

The country over which it passes presents a peculiar appearance, the surface being terraced or rising in steps from the north and indented by deep ravines. The higher parts being composed of a round gravel and sometimes sand formation. As our line runs parallel with these steps or crosses them diagonally, the amount of earth to be removed is light, and easy grades have been obtained.

Three lines have been traced from the proposed depot of the Erie and North East Railroad, in the borough of Erie, to Walnut Creek: two from Walnut Creek to Elk Creek, and two from Elk Creek to the west line of Springfield. Both lines cross Walnut Creek at the same place and diverged only 150 feet at Crooked Creek. As we were confined to a junction with the Erie and North East road, all our lines necessarily commence at the same point in the borough of Erie.

In tracing the *first line* we commenced at State street, on the located line of the Erie and North East road, and followed said location, curving gently through the outlots with a grade of 10 feet to the mile, and crossed the Extension Canal a few feet to the north of the intersection of Twelfth and Poplar streets. Thence, with a grade of 12 feet to the mile and an easy curve, to the intersection of Cascade and Twelfth Street, from which a straight line was run to near the "Oxor road," ascending Turkey ridge with a grade of 12 feet to the mile; the line then bears more to the south, crosses said road near Barr's house, and runs straight with light grades to Walnut creek which is crossed 1400 feet below the canal aqueduct. From a point one half mile west of the creek to Trout run a grade of 22 feet to the mile occurs. Trout run is crossed a little south of Anderson's mill, from which light grades were obtained to Elk creek, where two places, previously examined and apparently favorable for crossing the gulf, presented themselves, each being about 1300 feet accross and 100 feet above the bed of the stream. The more northern crossing would have proved the least expensive, but, as the line would have been taken considerably out of the direct route owing to the unavoidable curvature necessary to carry the road from the bluff on the eastern side to that on the west, this was abandoned and the line traced accross the gulf 2600 feet more to the south and above Miles' saw mill. Here a second gulf (Silverthorn's run) required to be crossed at considerable expence. A line of lateral levels was taken to another place 2200 feet still further to the south, and on Dighton's land, from which the line was traced nearly straight to Conneaut creek; crossing Silverthorn's run south of the fulling mill, Crooked creek 300 feet north of Webster's mills, Raccoon creek a little above Patterson's saw mill, and the west line of Springfield one mile north of the Ridge road. Between Crooked and Raccoon creeks a gradient of 25 feet to the mile was required, which caused another line to be traced hereafter described.

The *Second Line* follows the course of the first to the crossing of the canal, and ascends Turkey ridge with a grade of 15 feet to the mile to the Greenhouse road, thence with light ascending grades straight to the crossing of Walnut creek where it joins the first line.

The *Third Line* possesses the advantage of being more direct, generally less expensive to construct, the gradients more favorable with less curvature, and as only minor diversions from it were required in the location, it may be described under the head of

THE LOCATED LINE.

Commencing on Sassafras street at the proposed depot of the Erie and Northeast railroad, and 110 feet above the level of the lake, the line ascends with a gradient of 10 feet to the mile, and a short curve of a half mile radius to the crossing of the canal described on the first line. West of the canal the grade is level for 1100 feet with a curve of 3000 feet radius. The line then crosses Turkey ridge diagonally with an ascending gradient of 18 feet to the mile, and two curves with respective radii of 8000 and 9000 feet, to a distance of 2 miles and 310 feet from the depot. From this point for 5¼ miles a tangent line with light ascending grades is obtained to an angle of the canal 7¼ miles from Erie.

The highest summit on the line 162 20 feet above the lake occurs near to this. Thence with a descending grade of 13 8-10 feet to the mile and two curves with radii of 2½ miles to near Walnut creek. The line is then straight for 6¼ miles, with undulating grades none exceeding 18 feet to the mile, and passes over the main gulf at Walnut creek, 750 feet accross, at a height of 96 feet above the bed of the stream, and 152.91 feet above the lake. Walnut creek is 8¾ miles from Erie. Trout run is crossed near Anderson's south line at 20 feet above its bed and 126.20 feet above the lake. It is 11 miles from Erie. On the east side of Elk creek there s a descending grade of 18 feet to the mile and a curve of 6700 feet radius. Elk creek is 15¼ miles from Erie, and its bed is 36 feet above the lake, the main gulf is crossed at 98 feet above the bed of the stream and 1300 or 1600 feet in length of viaduct, as your Board may determine to form a permanent bank or the additional length of bridge; for the difference of cost I would respectfully refer you to the estimates. From Elk Creek the grade ascends at the rate of 18 feet to the mile to a summit 154.18 feet above the lake and 17¼ miles from Erie. Silverthorn's run is crossed 33 feet above its bed and south of the Fulling mill. A curve of one mile radius occurs between Elk Creek and Silverthorn's run and from which a tangent line is obtained to Raccoon creek a distance of 6 miles. The grades are undulating and the heaviest 18½ feet to the mile. Crooked creek is 19½ miles from Erie and is crossed a little north of Webster's grist mill at 82½ feet above the bed of the stream by 770 across the gulf—the bed is 58 feet above the lake. Raccoon creek is 22½ miles from Erie, and is crossed 1100 feet south of the first line and 22 feet above the bed of the stream. Two short curves of 12000 feet radius occur near Raccoon creek. From here the line is straight for 3 miles, with light descending grades, to the west line of Springfield which is crossed 360 feet south of the first line and a little short of a mile north of the Ridge road. At this point the grade line is 71.86 feet above the lake.

The whole distance by this line is 25 miles 1450, and by the Ridge road the distance is 27½ miles. The distance to Walnut creek by the first line is 170 feet more than that by the third; and their greatest divergence 2100 feet at 4½ miles from Erie. Both lines cross Walnut creek at the same place, at Trout run their divergence is 700 feet, at the road leading from Girard to the mouth of Elk creek the divergence is 2450 feet. The line first traced west from Elk creek is 220 feet shorter than the third, 105 feet being due to the angling manner of crossing the west line of Springfield.

There is a total length of curvature of 3 miles 1360 feet with radii varying from one-half to two and a half miles, and the balance of the length, 22 miles, 90 feet, is straight.

The aggregate ascent going west is 120½ feet variably distributed over a distance of nearly 12 miles, the heaviest graduation being 18 feet to the mile; and the aggregate ascent going east is 158½ feet variably distributed over a space of 10¾ miles, the heaviest graduation being 18½ feet to the mile.

It would appear by a formula deduced from carefully conducted experements that a locomotive capable of taking 60 tons at a rate of 12 miles per hour on a level, will be able to ascend an 18 feet grade at the same rate with 30 tons, or the traction on an 18 feet grade will be equal to one-half the power of the engine on a level.

Two houses between Sassafras and Walnut streets will require to be moved back from the line of the road. The only other dwelling likely to be interfered with is at Crooked creek; the site is valuable and the owner will of course be liberally compensated. In Springfield the "Middle road" is cut rather badly for about a quarter of a mile, its location will require to be shifted.

Having made a reconnoisance of the valley of Frouch creek by Meadville to Franklin the location of that division of your road was commenced on the 5th of November. I was assisted in the surveys by Ch. Heydrick, Esq. whose knowledge of the country was valuable and his services efficient.

For the first 10 miles from Franklin the nature of the country is intricate; French creek winds amongst bold and projecting hills rising to some hundreds of feet above its bed, the face of the spurs frequently forming an angle of twenty degrees with the horizon; and their base washed by its waters, which in some places have a fall of ton feet to the mile. The average width of the valley is about half a mile and at some places but little more than that of the creek. The northeast side of the valley presented a more favorable appearance for our purpose; and as some of the improvements made by the State for the slackwater navigation could be used, that side was preferred, and the location made accordingly. The nature of my instructions required that I should make the location with the view of constructing a cheap railroad to connect the navigation of the Allegheny at the town of Franklin with that of the French creek feeder 6 miles below Meadville; the curvature is consequently abrupt, at some points but not more so than that on some of our most travelled thoroughfares, and only one of the grades exceeds 20 feet to the mile, it being 22, on a tangent, and a little over a mile in length.

Only one line is located. Other examinations were made with the view of shortening the distance by having the road on higher ground, and which in several instances, we were obliged to abandon, owing to the heavy expense of grading.

The more effectually to connect with the navigation of the river, the location commences on the Clarion turnpike, between Elk street and the Allegheny bridge, and at an elevation of 10½ feet above the top of the dam at the outlet lock, and with an ascending grade of 13 feet to the mile, the line runs through the tier of lots along the river and French creek, and between Elk and other streets, to lot number 41 where the creek is crossed at 23½ feet above its bed by 520 feet across. The grade is there level with a curve of 800 feet radius, having a sweep of 70 degrees (this curve is much the sharpest on the whole line and is adopted to shorten the length of bridging). A cut is made in the face of a steep hill to obtain sufficient earth to form embankment between the creek and Meadville turnpike. The line then follows the course of the canal to a distance of 2½ miles: a grade of 20 feet to the mile on a tangent occurs on the first part, and on the last a curve of 1100 feet radius with a sweep of 110 degrees from which the line skirts the base of a precipitous hill, part of which is washed by the creek to the 3d mile where a counter curve occurs with a radius of 1450 feet and a sweep of 99 degrees, crossing Whitman,s run to the point of a bluff hill on the east side; the grades are easy and the line crosses Big Sugar creek at 4½ miles, from Franklin and 210 feet north of the towpath bridge of the Slackwater. At the 5th mile there is a curve of 2000 feet radius with a sweep of 67 degrees, from which the general course of the line is direct for two miles, with a gradation of 20 feet on the last mile. The ground is sideling all the way and for the first mile the base of the hill is washed by the creek, at the 7th mile there is a curve of 1500 feet radius with a sweep of 75 degrees, at the 8th mile a counter curve of 1400 feet radius with a sweep of 97 degrees, and at the 9th mile the line curves to the northwest with a radius of 1800 feet sweeping 60 degrees. The grades are light. From this point the general direction of the line bears to the Aqueduct. For th next mile the line follows the base of a steep hill washed by the creek except for a small space at 9¾ miles where the line crosses the public road leading between the villages of Utica, on the opposite side of the creek and Copperstown, 4½ miles distant. This point is 72 feet above the dam at Franklin. Between the 10th and the 11th miles the ground is rough, part swamp and part high and broken. Johnson's run is crossed and the earth-work is heavy; the curvature is irregular and part of the gradation 20 feet to the mile and undulating. From this point for 3½ miles the line is nearly straight and the grades light, four streams are crossed, and for a few hundred feet the line skirts the base of a bluff hill and the margin of the creek. On the next mile the work is heavy, to avoid which a line was traced some distance from the creek passing over rough broken ground, the grading of which would involve a still heavier outlay without any proportionate gain in radii of curvation or grades, it was consequently abandoned. For three-fourths of the way the line passes along the base of concave banks, the earth composing the face of which is liable to slide, and owing to the angling of the creek exposed to its full wash. This brings us to a point 15¾ miles from Franklin, and near to a canal lock on Blair's land where the valley spreads out to a mile and a-half in width. The village of Cochranston stands about the centre, and the creek flows on south-east side with a fall of less than four feet to the mile. In the first mile the canal is crossed twice, and the the line passes an angle of the creek known as the "Ox-bow bend." The road leading from Cochranston bridge to the village is crossed at 17¾ miles and is 94 feet above the dam at Franklin. Little Sugar creek is also crossed here on the north side of the towpath bridge of the Slackwater. Part of the ground to the 19 mile is low, liable to inundation, and where provision has been made for raising the road bed five feet above the general surface. Approaching the 20th mile a grade of 22 feet is encountered, the earth-work is heavy. From here to the outlet locks the grade is level and at a height of 124.33 above the top of the dam at Franklin, and 114 feet above the turnpike near the Allegheney bridge; at the feeder the grade line is two feet above the mason work of the first lock chamber.

But little more of an ascent is encountered in coming up the creek, than that of the difference of level between the two ends; and very little ascent in going to Franklin.

The total length of road from the Alleghany bridge in Franklin to the first lock at the outlet from the French creek feeder is 21 miles 1120 feet. From the outlet lock into the Allegheney to the same point of the feeder the distance by our line is 20¾ miles, and between the same points by the Slackwater and canal the distance is 22½ miles.

Few buildings are interfered with. Some barns will require removal, and only one dwelling situated near the village of Utica, the house is small and can be cheaply removed. Two of the township roads are cut rather badly. From the end of the 1st to the 3d mile a road has been laid on the towpath which our line follows, with only minor diversions, for the whole way. Between the 2d & 3d miles we are left no choice of ground, being confined by the spur of the hill on one side and the creek on the other. Your charter gives the company the right of using the towpath, berm bank, and graded bed of the canal, the township road must consequently be made elsewhere; the valley of Whitman's run to the turnpike may perhaps afford the best location. Between the French creek bridge and the locks near the aqueduct the road is cut badly for 1200 feet. The ground here also sidling. The public road can be laid along side of the railroad with but little interference to the business of either.

On the Erie division the grubbing forms a large item in the estimated cost, no rock excavation is expected. The amount of earth-work for a single track, exclusive of preparing foundations for bridging, the removal or deposit of earth to form depots, Turnouts or stations, &c. is estimated at,

Excavation, 216,000 yards.
Embankment, 300,000 "
or 21,699 cubic yards per mile,

On the Franklin division, the grubbing will be generally light; some rock excavation occurs, but only at or near places where the material will be wanted to form protection walls. The amount of earth-work is estimated at

Excavation, 215,000 yards
Embankment, 240,000 "
or 21,500 cubic yards per mile.

This average is small when compared with that for other railroads. The quantity of earth-work in ten completed roads, forming an aggregate length of 342 miles of double track, gives an average of 103,330 yards per mile; which assuming the double track to be 30 feet wide at grade line, will give an average of nearly 67,600 yards per mile for a single track 15 feet wide at grade line, or more than three times the amount required on your railroad.

The excess of embankment over excavation is owing to a considerable length of the road requiring nothing more than common turnpiking—raising the road-bed above the general surface by cuttings from the side ditches, and which in all cases has been estimated as embankment.

The Erie division is divided into 26 sections and the Franklin division into 18 sections.

For the details of the estimated cost of the several items required in the construction, I respectfully refer you to the tabular statements.

For the Erie division the aggregate estimated cost for the grading, bridging and superstructure with the T or H rail for a single track is $365,000 being, an average of $14,430 per mile. With the plate rail the estimate is $271,500, average $10,730 per mile.

For the Franklin division the estimated cost for the grading, bridging and wooden superstructure is $140,500, average $6,630 per mile, and with the Plate rail the estimate is $191,600, average $9,040 per mile.

The estimates are based upon fair cash prices, and are exclusive of land damages, cost of depots, turnouts, stations, and warehouses, and the necessary motive and carrying stock of the road.

At the request of several citizens residing in Girard and Springfield. A reconnoisance was made with the view of locating the road nearer to these villages, but, as the doing so would involve a very heavy additional expenditure in crossing Elk creek, and a longer road to build without in my opinion, any proportionate compensating benefit, this was abandoned and instrumental examinations deemed unnecessary. The located line of the railroad is by the nearest public road ¾ of a mile from Fairview, 1½ miles from Girard, and the same distance from Springfield.

The villages of Fairview, Girard, Springfield, Cochranston, and Utica will require stations with the necessary buildings to accomodate the *way* trade and travel. Durable streams, for the supply of water, exist near the intersections of the roads leading to each.

The Erie division of your railroad will form a most important link in the great chain connecting the West with the East—the lakes with the sea-board—the producing with the manufacturing parts of the country, and is destined to do a very large amount of business; and as your charter is ample and dividends unlimited by law, your stock must be proportionably valuable. Judging from the enterprise and rapid increase of the Western States; the augmentation of trade and travel will scarcely admit of computation. The "Great West" has now a commerce within her limits which will not meanly compare with that floating between the United States and Europe. "In 1825, the tonnage was one steamboat of 350 tons, and 30 or 40 small crafts, in all about 2,500 tons," and at the closing of navigation in 1848 there was on the lakes alone a tonage licensed at American ports of 95 steamers, 45 propellers, 89 barks and brigs, and 676 schoners and sloops

of Erie to the docks—this will form the desired connection with the shipping.

Acts of the legislature have been obtained incorporating companies to build plank roads from Erie by way of Waterford to Meadville, and also by way of Edinboro, from Meadville west to Hartstown; to be continued to Warren in Ohio, and east to the lumber districts of the Brokenstraw and upper Allegheny. The surveys for this last road are being made, and the respectable and enterprising gentlemen who have its management are a sufficient guarantee for its early completion. A meeting of the commissioners named in the acts for roads in Erie county will be held on the 19th, of the present month, and on the 21st books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the several companies. Gentlemen connected with the proposed improvements from Meadville to Erie have expressed desires favorable to a connection of interests with your road. The making of the Allegheny navigable for steamboats from Pittsburg to Olean, and the extension of the West Branch improvements to the town of Franklin, is not only feasible but *practicable*, and will be *effected* at no distant day. Contracts have been let with the object of having the New York and Erie Railroad opened to Hornersville in September next, and one route, as projected, will extend to Olean on the Allegheny, and follows for 30 miles the downward course of this stream, to a point about midway between Olean and Warren. Surveys have been made and contracts let for building two plank roads from the Southern part of Chautauque County in the State of New York to lake Erie, from Clymer to the harbor of Barcelona, and from Jamestown to the harbor of Dunkirk; from the energy shown in their prosecution we may expect an early southern extension to connect with the Meadville and Brokenstraw company's road. Thus, what the State has *failed to perform after a heavy expenditure* will, in a few years be effected by private enterprise. The Valleys of the upper Allegheny and its northwestern tributaries will be opened up to the lakes on the north and West, the *great rivers* on the south, and the sea board, and a ready means of transit and choice of markets offered to the Agricultural, mineral, and commercial interests of this part of Pennsylvania.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
with great respect, your obedient servant,
Erie, Jan. 10 1850. WILLIAM MILLAR.

THINGS AT HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1850.

The House to-day passed several bills, none of them, however, are of a very general character, unless we look at them in this way, that any person in this State who is competent and can pull the wires aright, can attain to the stations named in a couple of them; one of the bills provides for the payment of $300 additional to the State Treasurer and to the Auditor General, for services as commissioners of the sinking and other funds, and raises the salary of the Surveyor General to $1400, and that of the Deputy Secretary of State to $1200; on this bill quite a spirited conversation occurred between the Whig and Democratic sides of the House. Mr. Porter moved a new section providing for the appointment of the Auditor and Surveyor Generals for three years, if they so long behave themselves well, but removable, as all other officers are, at the pleasure of the Governor: the act not to take effect until May 4, 1850, when the present terms expire. *In moving the section, Mr. P. referred to the dis*pleasure evinced by the Whigs when it was discovered last winter that the present officers could not be removed, and he only wanted the new Governor, whoever he might be, to make a fair start when he came in. But the Whigs had no notion of losing the offices they will get when Gen. Purviance and Gen. LaPorte go out. They are too nice, and Whigs in Pennsylvania do not get at home or at Washington a great deal. Their doctrine is 'hold on to that' there is a chance for. They flared up, and the Democrats very good naturedly killed the section—but not to benefit the Whigs a great deal; for Mr. Cessna has a bill to elect these officers by the people, and from them not much can be expected for Whiggery.

The other bill pays Judge Gibson, $303; ex-Judge Sergeant, $133 33; and Judge Bell $289 97 salary, which was not provided for in appropriation bills of former years. This legislature has set themselves about correcting errors of former ones, it would be well for all to come on; two important ones have already been fixed to suit the parties interested.

Mr. Killinger submitted a resolution, upon which I hope there will be favorable action. It is to give the Courts the power to examine and decree divorces in all cases, and its object is to rid the Legislature of the numerous applications made. Here we have applications, and their wives remonstrate against divorces from their husbands, and all the private relations between them are dragged before the Legislature; an eager crowd is in the galleries to drink in the scandal, and then retail in bar-rooms, to another gaping audience, what has been heard.—It should be stopped, and Mr. Killinger's object is to do so. In early youth, some members used to read Sinbad the sailor, and kindred books, but if the documents in divorce cases were printed, and members were young again, Sinbad never would have been heard of—these cases would have taken precedence of that invaluable work.

Mr. M'Caslin submitted to the Senate a series of resolutions, proposing to refer the amendment to the constitution for the election of Judges to the Judiciary committee with instructions to divest it of its statutory character, and reduce it to a simple clause to provide for the election of Judges by the people—that the said Committee be further instructed to prepare and submit to the Senate a clause to be incorporated into the Constitution, providing for the meetings of the Legislature biennially, or once in two years, and that they be limited to sixty days—also, limiting the action of the Legislature to the passage of general laws only: and that said laws be so framed as to authorize the courts to supply the deficiency, and confer all rights, powers and privileges of a local character—fixing fifteen to be the highest number of Representatives from any one county, or city and county, with a corresponding number of Senators and providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor by the people, to be chosen at the time of the Governor's election.

Mr. McCaslin, in introducing the above, explained his object. He wished to have it distinctly understood that he was in favor of electing Judges by the people; that he had voted for that amendment last session, and would do so at this one: but that other reforms were demanded, and were enumerated in the resolutions. A delay of one year in that election of Judges would do no harm, as amendments could only be proposed every five years, the opportunity should not be wasted on one, especially when so many other reforms were asked for. Mr. McCaslin contended that there was too much private legislation, and some provision should be made to prevent it.

Mr. Streeter feared that Mr. Mc. had been made the instrument, and had fallen into a trap to defeat the election of Judges by the people. Judges and some others were those who opposed the measure; and if these resolutions passed, their tendency was to postpone and defeat the other. But Mr. McCaslin disdained having any such object, and stated that he had had no correspondence upon the subject with either judges or their friends. His only object was to improve the opportunity for amendment.

The matter was further debated by nearly all the Senators, when the resolutions were ordered to be printed. SWATARA.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15,

The House to-day passed some sixty bills, all of a private character. This is working to some purpose, and if kept up, would obviate the necessity for the amendment of Mr. McCaslin to the Constitution, making judges also legislators. But there is not much likelihood either of the House working so hard daily, or of the amendment proposed, to give each county a sort of county *local legislature*, ever becoming part and parcel of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

The Senate to-day had up these resolutions relating to amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Mr. McCaslin, a copy of which I sent you yesterday. Mr. Walker, the new Senator from Erie, discussed the various propositions in detail. Parts of his argument were very good. He is a fluent and graceful speaker. I was struck with a few of his sentences. Speaking of the third resolution or proposition to amend by giving courts the jurisdiction to grant local rights, privileges, &c., and to prohibit the legislature from passing any but general laws, he thought that the powers of courts, so far as local legislation, should not be added to, as at present they were sufficiently onerous and burdensome; and that we were bound to keep the courts pure, even though the halls of legislation should become polluted. This sounded well, especially *from one* who served as a legislator about the year the United States' Bank bill passed, and I was really sorry a member of the other House was not in the Senate at the time. He is familiar with pollution in the hall of legislation, and some in the Senate are not *entirely unacquainted with it.*

Mr. Packer ended the debate for this day, in a very eloquent address, opposing the whole batch of propositions as calculated to defeat the amendment providing for the election of judges by the people, and which he considered as paramount to all, a measure that has been adopted by some twenty out of thirty States of the Union. SWATARA.

WEDNESDAY Jan. 16, 1850.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, relative to the publication of the resolutions providing for an amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Walker, presented a petition from citizens of Erie county, praying for the passage of a general banking law similar to that of the State of New York; and one from citizens of the same county, praying for the incorporation of the Canal Bank of Erie.

Mr. Brawley submitted a resolution, that the Senate will on Monday next, at the hour of 12, proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of uniting in the election of a State Treasurer; and that a teller be appointed upon the part of the Senate.

The resolution was twice read and agreed to; and the Speaker appointed Mr. Brawley teller upon the part of the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Porter, (Judiciary,) a bill to provide for the election of Auditor and Surveyor General by the people; also, the following bill with an amendment; a bill relative to the election of State Librarian; also, the following with a recommendation that they be negatived: a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and in certain cases providing for trial by jury at the request of the parties, a bill to enable creditors to attach *property in the hands of administrators*, &c., passed 1842, and, a bill in relation to pardons.

On the 17th, in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Walker, the bill to incorporate the Erie cemetery in the county of Erie, was taken up, amended, and passed a second and final reading.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Killinger submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing a free banking law, on such basis and terms as may conduce to the general advantage, and more equally distribute the privileges of banking among the citizens of the Commonwealth; which after some conversation between Messrs. Killinger and Porter, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted, yeas 18; nays 65.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Erie and Waterford, Erie and Edinboro, and Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road Companies, held at the Reed House in Erie, January 19th, 1850, aggreeable to public notice given, Joseph M. Sterrett, Esq. was elected to the chair, and James D Dunlap was appointed Secretary. The following named gentlemen who were appointed Commissioners by the several acts of Assembly, appeared and answered to their names as they were called, viz: Wm Kelley, M Courtright, S Evans, Wilson King, C M Tibbals and John Galbraith for the Erie and Waterford Road. Joseph H Williams, G Sanford, Jas M Sterrett, W Chester, N W Russel, N M Manly, Timothy Reed, Joseph W Haskins, Wareham Warner, and A W Brewster for the Erie and Wattsburg Road.

Jos. M Sterrett, M W Caughey, Smith Jackson, John M Warner, James H Campbell, Jonathan Burlingham and Wm Campbell for the Erie and Edinboro Road. A motion was made by Mr Kelley, and read as follows, to wit:—Resolved by the Commissioners present that the amount to be paid at the time of subscribing to the Erie and Waterford, Erie and Edinboro, and Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road Companies shall be fixed at one dollar for each share, which was adopted. The following named Commissioners were named to open books on Monday the 21st inst., and to keep open the same for five days in the several places mentioned, and to be assisted by the commissioners named in the several acts of incorporation, viz: For the Erie and Edinboro Plank Road Companies, James H Campbell and Uriah Hawkins, at the Store of Jackson and Campbell, in the borough of Edenboro; Jonathan Burlingham & Robert Dunn, *at the store of Lampson & Goff at M'Kean* Corners, and Smith Jackson and M W Caughey at the Reed House in Erie.

For the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company Wm Kelley and C M Tibbals at the Reed House in Erie; Stephen C Lee and John L Way at the house of Stephen C Lee in Greene; and Wm Judson and Simeon Hunt, at the Eagle Hotel in the borough of Waterford.

For the Erie and Wattsburgh Plank Road Company, Walter Chester and A. W. Brewster, at the Reed House in Erie. N M Manley and N W Russell, at the house of N M Manley; and J W Haskins and Lyman Rohinson, at the house of Lyman Robinson in Wattsburgh. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs Reeder, Lampson, Courtright, Chester, King, Brewster, Williams, Warner, Sterrett, Reed, Kelley, Dunlap, Jackson and Campbell.

The right interest seemed to be taken by all present, and a *confidence expressed* that with suitable effort all three of the plank roads might be completed.

It was then resolved that the Commissioners of the several companies be requested to meet at the Reed House in Erie on Tuesday the 29th instant at 1 o'clock P. M., to report their progress in subscriptions of stock and to transact such other business as they may deem proper.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the several papers friendly to the proposed improvements.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 29th inst as above statad.

JOSEPH M. STERRETT, *Pres't.*
JAMES D. DUNLAP, *Sec'y.*

THE MORMON DELEGATE.—The editor of the Cleveland *Herald* gives from personal acquaintance the following account of Mr. Babbitt, the Mormon delegate to Congres from Deseret;

"We are boys together. Naturally bright, intelligent, and active, when approaching manhood he entered into the Mormon excitement, at the time Kirtland was the Promised Land, and Rigdon the popular advocate of the divine mission of the Prophet Smith. His early advantages had only been those of this then new country; but in order to defend Mormonism, so unpopular with all other creeds, study, investigation, reflection, and argument were necessary. The young convert soon became a zealous talker, next an exhorter, and then a popular preacher of the doctrines of the Golden Bible. He united his fortunes with the persecuted Mormons, and became eminent with them for his zeal, his talents, and sound judgment. When driven from Nauvoo, Mr. Babbitt 'struck his stake' with his people in the Great Basin, and now claims a seat in Congress as a delegate from Deseret."

LOOK OUT FOR H M.—Miss Dean has had the good or ill-luck to make a conquest. Her prisoner is the celebrated John Minor Botts, the Virginia politician and statesman, who immortalized himself by sleeping in the same bed with Captain Tyler, the night after the death of General Harrison. Cap Botts is determined to follow Julia, and to live in the sunshine of her countenance. Wherever she goes there goes Captain John Minor Botts; and, the shadows of the twain are inseperable. We are told that Julia, though of opinion that Captain Botts is a man of decided gallantry, and a most excellent fellow, cannot make up her mind to marry him. As long as she can play for two hundred and fifty dollars a night it is scarcely worth while to bother her brain about wedlock.—[*Sunday Atlas.*

CALLED TO A HIGHER DUTY.—Mr. Isaac B. Dunn a member of the Virginia Houses of Delegates, sent in his resignation on the 8th instant—assigning as his reason the obligation resting upon him to enter upon the performance of a more imperative duty, to wit, that of hasting to the rescue of a widow sister, Mrs. White, who has recently been made captive, with her child, by a band of Apaches or other Indians in new Mexico, who also killed her husband.—[*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

THE HIT PALPABLE.—A few days since a traveler stepped into a bank, and immediately after his entrance pulled off his hat, coat, and cravat. This done, he cast a look at the cashier, who was seated in a corner, "calm as a summer morning," and with a commanding shake at the head, said "*hadn't you better be gittin' that ere water heated?*" The Teller informed him that he was in the wrong "shop." "You are in a bank, sir, not a barber shop." "Bank, eh!" ejaculated the stranger, "*dang me, they told me it was a shaving shop!*"

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Cass opened his speech on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, in which he reviewed the Constitutional power of Congress over Territories. His remarks were very animated. It is said that he delivered this speech preparatory to the resignation of his seat in the Senate.

He drew distinctions between the rights of unlimited legislation over distant regions which have no representation, and the right to organize a Government leaving the details to the people. In the District of Columbia, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, but there were reasons for that arising out of the situation of the District, and the nature of the Federal compact.

There is no clause of our Constitution which gives Congress the express power to pass any law respecting slavery in territories. Their authority is derived from various sources—every construction of the Constitution which would give a foreign Legislature jurisdiction, but there were peculiar reasons for that arising out of the situation of the district and the nature of the original federal compact.

If it were intended to give Congress unlimited power of legislation over territories, it would have been so expressed.

Mr. Cass then entered upon an analysis of the various clauses of the Constitution, from which it has been attempted to derive power over territories. At three o'clock Mr. Cass gave way for the Executive Session. The Senate adjourned before he had concluded.

In the House several messages were received from the president, one of which related to California.

A lengthy discussion ensued relative to the appointment of a temporary Door-keeper now, or a continuation of the old one.

The President sent a message in answer to the resolution enquiring respecting the government of California.

The President says, after explaining the matter: "I did not hesitate to express to the people of these territories, that each should, if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the U. S. Constitution, apply for admission into the Union; but I did not authorize the establishment of any such Government without the consent of Congress; nor did I authorize any Government Agent to influence the election of Delegates, or control any Convention in making or modifying their domestic institutions."

The Message will be debated to-day.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Wetmore has made a provision to pay the Government $100,000 of his account, and that he has increased his claims to about $85,000, upon which he will stand a suit.

LIGHT FROM WATER.—Henry M. Payne, of Worcester, has written a letter to the editor of the Boston Chronotype, in defence of his recent extraordinary discovery in regard to the decomposition of water, so as to produce light therefrom. We copy one or two paragraphs from Mr. Paine's communication,

"As regards the decomposition of water, the consumption of metal and acids, or high temperatures of heat, are not absolutely necessary to deliberate the gasses, on the contrary, Professor Page decomposed water some ten years since, by simply turning a crank which communicated motion to helices revolving between poles of magnets. In 1845 I succeeded in decomposing water rapidly by the agency of magnetic electricity, but was obliged to abandon my experiments because I failed to separate the gasses. In October, 1849, I again commenced experimenting, and succeeded. My dwelling was lighted for nine weeks from light produced by the combustion of the gasses made by galvanic electricity, and the motive power of a common brass eight day clock.

Free invitations were given to the citizens of this place to witness the apparatus and the light, and hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity.

In the month of April, 1849, I built a light tower on "Goats Hill," in this city, and removed my apparatus to it, only enlarging the driving machinery and its weight, which was 96 lbs. The citizens were freely invited to this tower, and witnessed the decomposition of the water, the accumulating of the *gasses, and their combustion; the only parts not* shown to the visitors being the construction of the electrodes, and the helices.

The light continued to burn in the tower till the month of September, when preparations were made to light the Montgomery House, in your city, as I had done a store in this city, when an explosion occurred by the carelessness of an assistant, since which time I have been employed in so arranging the apparatus than an explosion cannot take place.—My instrument is now finished, and working, and will soon satisfy your citizens as it has ours, that no *efforts of interested parties* can brow-beat or ridicule the people into a belief that the present mode of lightning by Carburetted Hydrogen is the only safe and economical method.

OUTRAGE AND PROBABLE MURDER.—We learn from a reliable source that an examination has been going on at Albion during the past week, of Mr. Lowder, residing in the town of Yates, about 15 miles north of that village, for the supposed murder of his wife. The facts brought to light on the testimony of the neighbors and daughter of the prisoner, show a degree of depravity—of relentless fiendlike cruelty which it is seldom our lot to record.

It appeared in evidence that he had been in the habit for several weeks previous to her death, of treating his wife with the most wanton cruelty as a pastime—had knocked her down on several occasions with an axe helve,—would place her repeatedly on the bed, jerk it from the bed-stead on the floor, and after beating her without mercy would replace the bed and repeat the tragedy. On one occasion it was said, that after repeating the transaction described above several times, he raised the cellar door threw her into the cellar and kept her there till morning.

The circumstances of her death were, that she went to bed in usual health and was found dead in the morning. When the coroner's inquest was held when the, Dr. Huff, of Albion, took the stomach to his residence, in which was detected on examination a considerable quantity of oxalic acid. It appeared too, that Mr. Lowder had purchased poison a short time previous to this event, and that a paper of white powder, admitted to be poison by him, had been found in the bed by the daughter.—*Lockport Courier.*

ANNEXATION CONTAGIOUS, SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—Our files of the Jamaica Despatch, received by the Cherokee, as late as 11th ult, breathe nothing but a determined spirit of hostility towards the Home Government. Their arguments remind one of the signs and portents in this country, just anterior to the War of the Revolution. The Despatch of the 10th publishes the American Declaration of Independence, and pronounces upon it a warmer eulogy than ever the pen of an Englishman wrote before. There is a good deal said, too, about the illustrious Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and other worthies whose heads England would have given to the block, could she have the power, as well as she had the will, some seventy years ago. The memories of Wallace and Bruce, and Lindsay and Russell are also invoked to stir up a feeling among the British people in Jamaica, that must eventually result in rebellion, Revolution, or something, equally uncomfortable for Brother Bull, on the other side of the Atlantic. Verily it is hard work, now a days to keep out his progeny that are knocking at the North and the South, for admission into Uncle Sam's family circle!—*N. Y. Express.*

A CURIOSITY.—The Norristown *Register* says: Not long since, a cow belonging to Mr, George Myers, near the north-eastern corner of Gwynedd township, had a calf taken from her which had two *heads, four fore legs, two hind legs, two tails*, and two bodies, as far back as the hip bones of the calf, and even the flesh on the hind parts was double.—The heads are full size, and precisely marked alike, with white on the front of the head, and a broad strip of white from the under part of the neck to the breast, and, with the exception of two white strips on the end of each tail, the rest of the calf is red.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We were yesterday shown a new two dollar counterfeit note on the Farmers' Bank of Harrisburg, dated May 25, 1841, and signed R. F. Ranchfer, Cashier. Vignette, a woman with a milking pail and two cows. Engraving very poor, paper thick, and altogether not calculated to deceive.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1850.

☞ We are reluctantly compelled to dispense with our usual miscellaneous selections this week, in order to give place to the Report of WM. MILLAR, Esq., Engineer of the "Franklin Canal Company, authorized to construct a Railroad to Lake Erie."

☞ In order to give some of the petitions for License a legal publication, we have been compelled to issue this number of our paper in advance of our usual publication day.

STATE TREASURER.—We learn from Harrisburgh, that JOHN A. BICKLE, Esq., of Scuylkill, was elected on Monday last, State Treasurer, vice G. J. BALL. Mr. B. was the caucus nominee of the Democrats.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER OREGON BY FIRE.—The steamer Oregon, lying in the port of Chicago was burnt about four o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant. The hull and furniture were saved. Insurance about $30,000.

FREE BANKING.—Free Banking does not seem to take well in Pennsylvania, even among the whigs. By reference to our Legislative proceedings it will be seen that a resolution to instruct the Bank committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing such a system, was voted down by an overwhelming majority—not half the whigs in the House voting for it. This is significant.

BALANCE OF TRADE.—Among the argument, or rather the assertions, says the *Pennsylvanian*, of those who indorse the theory of the Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of a high restrictive tariff on imports, is that which constantly proclaims that we import enormously more than we export; that the balance of trade is against us to an alarming extent; and that there is, therefore, a constant drain upon us, carrying the precious metals out of the country. Our general readers will be surprised to learn, that this theory is disproved by the figures of the Treasury Department itself. From the Official Report of the Register of the Treasury, recently laid before the Senate, it appears that during the year, ending June 30, 1249, the value of imports was $147,000,000, (omitting fractions,) and the value of exports was $145,000,000, making but the slight difference of *two* million between the exports and imports. When it is considered that these *values* are, to a certain extent, approximate and arbitrary, and are not based on the actual *selling* price at home or abroad, it may be fairly assumed that our exports and imports are about equal. So much for theory *against facts and figures! There is another feature in* the Official Report, which deserves notice. Of the 145,000,000 of our exports, no less than 111,000,000 consisted of our *agricultural* productions! This exemplifies the preponderance of the industrial interest of the farmer and planter, unassisted by the adventitious aid of a tariff in their favor. Then, why is this overwhelmingly great interest to be *taxed*, not to compensate, but to enrich a minor one, by aid of a tariff? This is a general view, from the truth of which it is impossible to escape.

B. F. BROWN.—For some days past the whig Journals have been giving publicity to rumors from Washington City calculated to injuriously affect Mr. B. F. Brown, *who was the nominee of the Democratic caucus for the* office of Door Keeper of the House of Representatives. We believed there was some mistake in this matter, and therefore have not heretofore made any allusion to it.—We are now strengthened in this belief by a letter to the Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin*, writen from Washington under date of January 16th. The letter says:—

The charges against B. F. Brown, Esq., the caucus nominee of the democrats in the House, for doorkeeper, were circulated rather permaturely, though not too soon (if such was the design,) to destroy his prospects for that office. It is a pity that the malice of political opponents is not oftener turned to nobler purposes, than in defaming and libelling personal honor and integrity. Mr. B., I understand, has returned to town, with the proofs of his innocence in his possession.

OF COURSE.—The Erie *Observer* says the re-election of Thos. J. Campbell as Clerk, "*is disgraceful!*" What an awful event that a WHIG should be elected!—*Fredonia Censor.*

The above is another evidence of the melancholy effects of *dissipation*. The same number of the *Censor*, from which we clip the above, also contains *seven* columns of the "sayings and doings" of a "Printer's Festival," in which the Editor figures most prominently.—This accounts for our cotemporary "seeing double," or rather seeing "what was not to be seen." *The Observer said no such thing.* It said the "coalescing" of "northern free-soilism and southern chivalry" "to procure the defeat of such a man as Forney" was "disgraceful." O, Willard! Willard! we fear the "Sons" will have to take your case in hand.

POLITICAL AGITATORS.—There is much truth in an article we find in the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, that there is a large class of politicians, both in and out of Congress, and as well at the North as the South, who seem resolved, at all hazards, to disturb the public harmony, and if their puny efforts can bring about so deplorable a calamity, as the dissolution of the Union, they seem quite determined to effect that result. The *Intelligencer* says it has very little patience with men of this stamp, whether they hail from the North or the South; whether they be Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Nullifiers or Disunionists. They are, for the most part, men of second-abilities, who seek, by a great parade of their patriotism, and by violence and denunciatory conduct, to occupy a prominent position in public affairs, to which their talents do not entitle them By constantly obtruding their opinions before the public, and by an intemperate advocacy of the peculiar veins which they maintain, they wish to be regarded as the especial champions of the particular creed, dogma, or whim, (perhaps the last is the more appropriate word) which they have adopted. They seek, by a blustering deportment, and by sundry very harmless flourishes of their sabres, to prove themselves worthy to be Field Marshals, or Generals of Divisions, when, in fact, they can scarcely go through with the manuel exercise, and would hardly pass muster as respectable privates. We could point out a score of these valiant gentlemen, both at the North and the South, who are always brim-full of "sound and fury, signifying nothing." They make inflamatory speeches without number; upon the smallest provocation, they threaten that they and their "patriotic (and we would add gullible,) constituents" will recede from the Union, and set up business on their "own hook." If they be Northern men, they dream of nothing but slaves and manacles; if Southern, they cogitate profoundly, upon the iniquities of abolitionism, and suddenly break forth into an eloquent tirade against the entire North; and forthwith address a circular to their constituents, telling them that the crisis has arrived—that the time for action is at hand, and probably advise the calling of a convention forthwith. In our judgement, these very inflamable gentlemen, are public nuisances, and the business of the country would get on quite as well, if they were out of the National Councils. No measure, however simple or necessary, can come before Congress, that these "fussy" gentlemen do not contrive, in some manner, to drag into debate their favorite hobby.—A Clerk or Doorkeeper cannot be elected, until his views upon Slavery are first known. Father Mathew is not to receive the compliment of a seat within the bar of the Senate, because his opinions of Slavery, in the abstract, do not accord with those of the Hon. Mr. Clemons and some other Southern gentlemen. Mr. Winthrop cannot receive the votes of Mr. Giddings and other Free Soil whigs because he is unwilling to disfranchise the South. Wilmot, King & Co. cannot vote for Mr. Cobb, because, forsooth, he lives south of Mason and Dixon's line—while, to cap the climax, Mr. Venable, and the members from South Carolina, who are said to sneeze every time Calhoun takes snuff, abandon Mr. Forney, the Democratic nominee fo Clerk, and elect a *whig*, because he lives in the "sunny south."

THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—The whole number of passengers who have left the various ports of the Atlantic coast for California during the eighteen months past, is estimated at *fifty-three thousand*, and the number of vessels at eight hundred.

RAILROADS AND THEIR BENEFITS.

The New York and Erie railroad, it is now pretty well settled, will be finished through to the Lakes sometime the coming year, 1851. The road from this place to Buffalo, connecting with that great thoroughfare at Fredonia, will be finished by that time, also—giving us a continuous Railroad communication with Buffalo, Albany, and Boston on the one hand, and New York, the great commercial mart of the Union, on the other. This result cannot but be viewed by all classes of our people with unmixed feelings of gratification. To the merchant, manufacturer, and mechanic, it will be of immense benefit; but to the agriculturalist, whether engaged in raising grain, or producing stock, butter, cheese, and the like, its benefits cannot be enumerated—nothing short of actual experience can demonstrate the utility of such a means of transportation to this class. What railroads are doing for one section of country they will do for this. This is a plain proposition that cannot be denied. Let us see, then, what the New York and Erie road is doing for the farmers of the region of country through which it is already constructed.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* states, "that before the opening of railroads to the interior from that city, and after the Hudson river had closed, poultry, venison, butter, eggs, milk, and such like commodities were seldom brought to that city from any remote place. Now let the reader walk through Fulton or Washington Markets, and his eyes will convince him that, besides travel, railroads contribute essentially to the comforts of city life. In Fulton market, the other day, venison from the interior of Pennsylvania, and poultry from the remote counties in New York could be seen, and perhaps can almost any day now, in profuse quantities. The poultry is brought, packed in large boxes, from the interior towns: in remote places, where venison was once used as common food, it is now seldom eaten because of its expensiveness. It is taken to the New York market. Poultry is scarce at Binghamton, and at Oswego; where this article was a drug, it has now become too valuable for domestic consumption. The Erie railroad sweeps all the products of the farm-house and poultry-yard from a large region of country into New York, and of course the producer has the first benefit of the enhanced market price."

The Farmers of Erie and Chautauque, by the opening of the roads spoken of to their very doors, as it were, will reap equal advantages with those refered to in this extract. Buffalo and Erie will at all times afford them a "home market," for all their produce, regulated of course by the price current in New York. They will not be compelled, as now, to dispose of their surplus produce *before the close of navigation*, but will have the benefit of Eastern prices at all times and at all seasons. But it is not alone in the manner spoken of that railroads benefit the farmer. The following plain statement explains itself:

ADVANTAGES OF RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.—An intelligent practical farmer from Clarke *county, Kentucky, recently gave us the following facts*, as illustrative of the vast importance of Railroads to the Agricultural interests of Kentucky.

He was in Cincinnati at a packing house, during the slaughtering season, and his attention being attracted by the excellent condition of a lot of hogs, then being cut up in his presence, he remarked to the owner that he must have fattened them very near the city, as they had nothing of the feverish and mottled appearance of hogs driven from a distance. The answer elicited the fact that they had been *shipped*, the morning before at 8 o'clock in a railroad car, alive, 84 miles from the city, and delivered in Cincinnati, slaughtered, cut and barrelled before 10 the next morning, and the farmer ready to go home by the evening train. The whole cost of transportation was 14 cents a head for his hogs, numbering 194. Upon inquiry he found that hogs of the same weight *driven from* Kentucky a similar distance, lost 14lbs in gut fat when compared to the lot referred to, and admitting that *all* came safely to market, (a rare occurrence) the cost of driving and loss of weight made a difference in favor of the Ohio farmer of $1 29 a head, or $211 41, upon 194 hogs of the wight of those referred to.

Our informant then went into a calculation showing conclusively, that to the farmers living in a circuit of 60 miles around a central depot, for the interior and stock growing counties of the State, would save by railroad transportation alone (over driving) a million and a quarter of dollars in ten years—equal to the cost of constructing the road from the point designated to the Ohio river.

Let those interested ponder on these things. Such facts are worth all the speculation and theory that would be contained in a quarto volume.—*Maysville Herald.*

Again, railroads enhance the value of the lands in their vicinity, and thus the agriculturalist is benefited. The Washington *Globe*, in speaking of a proposed railroad in one of the western States, uses the following language upon this point:

"One consequence of the road, if completed, will be, to enhance the value of land on each side of it, within four or five miles or more, *much beyond the the sum* required for its completion—scarcely less, we would suppose, than ten per cent. on the present value: so that farms now worth fifty dollars per acre, will then be certainly worth fifty-five, and so on.

Now, we undertake to say that the lands upon each side of our road to Buffalo, for the distance spoken of by the *Globe*, will be enhanced at least from 10 to 20 per cent. It must be so, for it annihilates distance and time. It places the farmer in Erie county in this state on an equality with the farmer in Erie county, N. Y. in the Buffalo market, and transactions that require days now to accomplish, will then consume but as many hours.—Taking this view of the matter, have our farmers, and our readers generally, half realized the importance of this railroad enterprise!—have they ever entered into a calculation of the benefits the *whole* community are to derive from this source, in consequence of the great impetus it will give to all branches of productive industry? The New York and Erie road will become the great artery through which the bulk of the travel from the great west to New York will find its way, and Erie will become the centre, the heart, where this trade and travel must accumulate. Her spacious harbor, land locked and perfectly secure and easy of access in any weather, points unerringly to this fact, so far as the Lake trade is concerned. From the south-west and the Ohio river above Cincinnati, we shall draw every thing seeking an eastern market by means of the contemplated road to Pittsburgh, uniting with the road from that city west, through the interior of Ohio, at or near New Castle.—*One western connection with Cleveland will give us* the benefit of all the western roads, such as the Cleveland and Columbus, the Sandusky and Cincinnati, and several others, now in course of construction or survey, intersecting them. Looking, then, at our railroad prospects thus, it must strike every impartial observer that they are most flattering, and that Erie is on the eve of taking a start in the race for commercial and manufactury importance which will effectually remove from her the stigma of the "sleepy borough." We say manufacturing, for with such means of *communication* with the west and south, there can be no doubt that capitalists will seek our town as a desirable location for investment in this branch of productive industry. Wherever the snort of the iron horse has awoke the echoes among the hills—wherever its fiery nostrils have emitted its hot breath and startled the lazy dreamer from his Rip Vanwinckle slumber—there has prosperity, enterprise, and industry found a habitation and a home?

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK is promptly before us. It is embillished with 19 fine engravings by the best artists of the country, among which stands conspicuously, "*The nest at home*," a domestic scene; '*Our post mistress*,' a beautiful take off on female inquisitiveness; '*Cupid among the roses*,' a capital picture; a portrait of the publisher; '*the Siren*.' Among the contributors to this number are Mrs. Neal, Tuckerman, Otis, Walters, T. S. Arthur, Edward Everett, Mrs. S. J. Hale, and others of our best writers. Notwithstanding the burst of indignation sent up by some of our cotemporaries, we learn that the Lady's Book still continues to prosper and increases in popularity.

☞ The *Boston Chronotype* is no more. The editor on Saturday had the mournful duty of writing its epitaph. He says—"If it had told less truth in its life, it would not be lying now in death." That's a fact.

☞ The Washington Globe says that there have been more than a million of the Gold dollars coined and issued up to this date. It urges that this coinage should be increased to at least five, millions. It also suggests with much truth that two-and-a-half or a three-cent piece of silver, or of a mixture of silver and copper, would be an improvement on our currency.

(For the Erie Observer.)

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in the columns of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, a communication advocating the claims of Mr. SETH CLOVER, of Clarion county, for the office of Canal Commissioner, at the ensuing election, in October next. I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. C., and feel ready to use my feeble and humble voice in his favor; although not accustomed to mingle in the exciting and tempestuous sea of politics. However, I have always been desirous, and I trust I ever shall, for the elevation of men of merit, influence, capacity and veracity, to offices of the State or Nation—Men who are ornaments and not drawbacks to the station to which they are called, by a great people, to fill. *Such a man I conceive* Mr. CLOVER to be. A plain unassuming Republican in his manners; kind and affable to all around him; in fine, a perfect gentleman, in the strictest meaning of the words. Steadfast, unmoreable in his attachment to the interests and welfare of the great Democratic party of our country, which has given us an unprecedented reputation as a nation—the open and avowed friend of the laboring classes of the community—the inveterate enemy of grasping and powerful monopolies—a real working Democrat, do I present in the person of Mr. CLOVER. Gallant little Clarion is entitled to a representation on our public improvements. She now presents a good man—"honest and capable"—and should not be disregarded by other sections of the State. And she will not. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania is too well aware that something is due the indomitable and veteran Democracy of Clarion. Let him be nominated, and Clarion will speak in thunder-stones at the ballot-box, in favor of *her* man, by an increased majority. Remaining, Mr. Editor, your sincere friend, I subscribe myself a friend of JUSTICE.

AS WE EXPECTED.—We were not much surprised when the Telegraph announced the other day that Gen. TAYLOR had refused to answer Mr. BRADBURY'S resolution calling on him to give the reasons for the removal of democrats from office and the appointment of Whigs in their places We expected it! We never thought "Zachary Washington" would "face the music" played for his edification by the Senate. He finds it a very amusing pastime to remove people for "cause," but when called upon to tell the nature of the "cause" he gets mad and won't show his hand. Well, what will the Senate do? To use the language of the Buffalo *Courier*, self respect must at once forbid Senators carrying out the plan the democratic party had marked out for them—the confirmation of the nominations generally, with a view to present no "*factious opposition!*" to the Administration.—The facts are simply these: A man is elected to the Presidency under a pledge, his own individual word of honor, to proscribe no man for opinion's sake. "Honesty and capacity" alone, should be the tests to which public officers were to be subjected. Immediately on assuming the duties of his high office, he commences an indiscriminate, sweeping removal from office of every democratic incubent, *upon charges* preferred against them. The country is so given to understand by the *Administration*.

The Senate, or the democratic majority in the Senate, respectfully calls upon Gen. TAYLOR for the reasons for these removals—in other words for a copy of the charges against their democratic friends. As a co-ordinate branch of the appointing power, the Senate is entitled to a knowledge of them. And this the President refuses to give! Was the like ever before heard of, since the foundation of the government? And this President was elected too, under the most solemn and earnest professions of "*no-partyism*" that ever a candidate for the office made. "Fellow citizens," said Mr. CR

held responsible, and further, though we would be very loth to call in question either the judgment or intentions of the jury, yet we cannot but remark that from their verdict they appear to have entirely lost sight of the grand question involved in the trial, namely, the guilt or innocence of Dr. Hall of mal-practice.

Believing Dr. Hall to be innocent of the charge of mal-practice we submit to your consideration the following resolutions, and that if the same are passed they be published in the papers.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of the members of the Erie County Medical Society that Dr. J. L. Hall, of the borough of North East, was prosecuted, found guilty, and fined for the unfortunate result in the case alluded to, which was brought about by circumstance over which he could have no control and for which he should not have been held responsible.

Resolved, That as physicians we extend our hand of professional fellowship to Dr. Hall, believing him to be a worthy and upright member of the profession.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

A. Beebe, J. L. Stearns, } Censors.

Erie, January 8, 1850.

☞ FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—More than fifteen years of unrivalled success in the cure of every variety of external disease and injuries, such as sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, cutaneous eruptions, sore lips, sore breasts, chapped hands, chilblains, bites, ulcers, corns, pains in the back, sides, or other parts of the system, rattlesnakes bites, &c., bears ample testimony that Sloan's Ointment is just the thing for the hour.

Certificates without number have been received by the proprietor, many of which have appeared in our columns, from disinterested individuals, giving details of remarkable cures effected by its use.

☞ See Agent's names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Phamblets of Agents.

☞ TO THE AFFLICTED!—To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the Liver complaint, the proprietors of M'Lane's Liver pills are happy to offer this remedy, as in once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all part of the country; it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and always with triumphant success. In offering these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy for one of the most terrible diseases, which shall be within the reach of all. Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst by the Rev. E. Jones, Mr. George Williams to Miss Julia Ann Loomis, all of Erie.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. Robert Sterrett, Millereek, Mr. Robert Irvin, of Meadvillere, to Miss Jane Moore, of Millereek.

On the 2d inst, by the Rev. J. Vance, Mr. J. H. Griswold, of Hampton, Oneida Co., N. Y., to Miss Caroline J. Rowley, of Girard.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Mr James Cotter, of Erie, to Miss Ellen Crowley, of Millcreek.

On the 17th, in Waterford, by E. M. White, Esq. Mr. Norman Streeter and Miss Emily J. Cook.

On the 23d, by the same, Mr. Platt Hudges and Miss Eunice Henry.

DIED.

On the 18th, inst. in Springfield, of consumption, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Wm. Doty Esq. in the fifty first year of her age.

ERIE CITY MILLS.

CORNER OF PENN ST. & RAILROAD PLACE.

THE public are assured that Custom Grinding *is done* at this Mill as well as Merchant work.

Constantly on hand, Flour by the barrel, and *per pound* at same *rates* as per barrel. Those who purchase by the barrel can have it delivered at any point in the city *free of charge*.

Bran and Shorts, also for Sale.

Orders for Flour by the barrel left with C. McSparren will be attended and delivered as above stated. H. S. PAY, Miller.

Erie City Mills, Jan. 25, 1850. 937

FAIRMOUNT MILLS ARE NOT CLOSED.

WE WANT WHEAT.

Cash! Cash! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!!

WE will pay Cash for White wood, Cherry, Sycamore, Curled Maple and Black Walnut Lumber.

FLOUR.

We have a good stock of superfine FLOUR on hand, for sale by the barrel or by the pound. Also, a few barrels of *L. Towne's* best. The subscribers take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal patronage they have been favored with for the past.

WALKER & TOWNER.

Erie, Jan. 25. 3m27

NEW CONCERN.

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

THE subscribers having purchased an Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situate on State street, between 6th and 7th in the rear of James Lindley's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with

Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.

He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Lame and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.

Erie, Jan 24, 1850—3m27

CASH! CASH!!

THE subscribers will pay CASH for any quantity of

1 inch White Wood,
1¼ " " "
1½ " " "
2½, 3, 4 and 5 inch White Wood Plank,
6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in. sq. ⅞ column,
3 by 4 inch screw dressing.

Also, Cherry, Black Walnut and Sycamore.

Jan 25, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Venango township in December last, a large white buck sheeps mark, end of right ear cut off. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WM. TANNER.

Venango, Jan. 25, 1850. 3t17

HORSE SHEARS and Fleams, at the Hardware Store of

Jan 25 REED & SANFORD.

AMONG the meanest things on earth is a *dull Razor*. Don't grow!, but go to *the* Hardware Store and get a "Tally Ho" that will shave easy, No 3 Reed House. Jan 25.

Daguerreotyping and Painting.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and KELLOGG, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that they have fitted up a spacious SKY LIGHT in the building formerly occupied by W. H. Knowlton, as a Jewelry Store, five doors east of Brown's Hotel, for the express purpose of Daguerreotyping. Being in possession of all the late improvements, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who may see fit to give them a call. We would invite the ladies and gentlemen to call and examine our specimens. Likenesses taken in foul as well as fair weather and set in cases, Frames, Pins, Lockets or Bracelets. Also pictures taken of sick or diseased persons at their residences. Painted or Daguerreotype likenesses accurately copied.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 3t36

LOST.

ON Wednesday, the 9th, between Erie and Hilton, (two miles from Weslyville) a victorine or fur collar of much value to the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Lewis' Gothic Hall, one door east of Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850.

EAGLE SALOON.

Under William's Exchange, three doors below Brown's Hotel.

BY ORDER—Oysters can be served up and taken to all parts of the City, and to private rooms of Hotels and Boarding Houses, at all hours of the night or day.

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

Roast Beef,	1s.	Roast Chicken,	1s.
" Pork,	1s.	" Duck,	1s.
Corned Pork,	1s.	" Pig,	1s.
" Beef,	1s.	Fried Ham,	1s.
Boiled Ham,	1s.	" Fish,	1s.
Pork and Beans,	1s.	Fricassee Chicken,	1s 6d.
Roast Turkey,	1s.		

ORDERED DISHES.

1 Doz. Fried Oysters,	3s.	¼ Broiled Chicken,	1s.
" " "	2d.	Calves Feet,	3d.
1 " Stewed "	3s.	Pickled Pigs' Feet,	1s.
1 " "	2s.	" Tripe,	1s.
" " Raw	1s.	" Tongue,	1s.
Beef Steak,	1s. 6d.	Cold Meats,	1s. 6d.
Pork Chop,	1s. 6d.	Cold Poultry,	1s.
Mutton "	1s. 6d.	Buckwheat Cakes,	6d.
Fried Liver,	1s. 6d.	Dry Toast,	6d.
Pigs feet,	1s.	Coffee,	6d.
Broiled Ham,	1s.	Tea,	6d.
Ham and Eggs,	2s.	Extra Vegetables,	1s.
Omelette,	1s.	Fricassee Giblets,	1s. 6d.
" Soufflee,	1s.	Tomato Butter Toast,	1s. 6d.
Poached Eggs and Toast,	1s 6d.	Mush and Milk,	1s.
Venison Steak,	2s.	French Rolls,	1s. 6d.
Quails,	2s.	Waffle Cakes,	1s. 6d.
Snipe,	2s.	Chocolate,	1s.

Oysters in kegs and cans, for family use, kept constantly on hand. 36

FRESH LEMONS.—Just received, a fine lot of fresh Lemons at the EAGLE SALOON.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 36

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

DR. C. B. BARRETT, of the city of New York, respectfully informs the citizens of Erie and neighboring towns, that he will be at his ROOMS in the AMERICAN HOTEL, on the 2d day of January inst., for the purpose of attending to the treatment of diseases, of a Nervous and Inflammatory character by the use of Electricity and Galvanism.

Dr. B.'s stay in Erie is limited, and with the announcement of this fact, he would urge those requiring his advice and treatment, to make an early application.

During Dr. B.'s residence in Erie, he will give a series of lectures to ladies *only* on the subject of Health and Disease—the preservation of the former and avoiding of the latter—illustrated by anatomical diagrams, &c. &c.

Office hours for the reception of Patients, are from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2 to 6 P. M.

The afternoons will invariably be reserved for the reception of ladies only.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 36

Auction Sale at the Jew Store Re-Opened!

ON Monday the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., I will resume my sales at Auction, and will continue to sell in the afternoon and evening of every day day (sundays excepted,) until my entire stock is disposed of. The Goods that are to be sold at this sale are not a lot of old refuse Goods that have been sent into sell as the easiest method of getting rid of them, and would be sold at that any price; but the Goods we propose to sell were bought & selected with great care, by a person having large experience in the business, and were designed expressly for the retail trade in this place. The majority of them having been purchased within the last six months, enables the subscriber to offer to the public an assortment of new and fashionable styles of Goods rarely to be found in auction rooms. MOSES KOCH.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 36

MUFFS and BOAS.—A fine assortment of Lynx, Genetts, Syberian Squirrel and Fox Muffs, selling cheap, at

Jan. 19, 1850. WRIGHT'S Corner.

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, and PLASTER.—A heavy stock fo the winter and spring trade for sale low, at

Jan. 19. C. B WRIGHT'S!

LUMBER WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Cherry and Walnut Lumber delivered at C. B. WRIGHT,

DEALERS

In Foreign and Domestic Goods, Distilleries, Breweries, Eating Houses, Beer Shops, Patent Medicines, &c.

LIST of names and firmes of persons engaged in selling and vending of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Commodities or effects of whatsoever kind or nature, resident or doing business within the county of Erie, Pennsylvania, classified and assessed according to law, by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes in the county of Erie, for the year 1850.

Erie, East Ward.	*Class.*	*Tax.*
Vincent, Himrod & Co.,	9	25 00
B. F. Sucken, Jewelry Shop,	14	7 00
P. Arbuckle,	14	7 00
Henry S. Drake, Gun Shop,	14	7 00
J. Johnson,	14	7 00
Thomas Evans,	14	7 00
Henry S. Ward, Millinery Shop,	14	7 00
John C. Beebe,	13	10 00
O. Spafford, Book Store,	14	7 00
Shurburn Smith, Hat and Fur Store,	14	7 00
Henry Moier,	14	7 00
Seldon & Son,	13	10 00
C. M. Tibbals,	13	12 50
Robert A. Baker, Liquors,	12	18 75
Smith Jackson, Liquors,	13	15 00
R. T. Sterrett, Liquors,	12	18 75
William Guiles, Eating House,	8	5 00
William George, Eating House,	8	5 00
John Webster, Grocery,	8	5 00
B. Toulmson & Co.,	13	10 00
Moses & Jacob Koch,	13	12 50
R. O. Hulbert,	14	7 00
Moses Koch,	13	10 50
H. G. Sessions, Eating House,	8	5 00
George Heinerly, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
Peter Knoll, Liquors,	14	10 00
Charles Defenbaugh, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
Francis Ingelhart, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
George Witter, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
John Knoblig, Brewery, 4,000 gallons,	10	5 00
G. Butle. Beer Shop,	8	5 00
Jacob Lehnithal, Beer Shop	8	5 00
Wm. Long, Book Store,	14	7 00
Wm. N. Lewis,	14	7 00
Hannah Purdy, Recess,	8	5 00
Carter & Brother, Medicines, Drug Store,	2	30 00
John H. Burton, Medicines, Drug Store,	2	30 00
Reed & Sanford,	11	15 00
C. M. Reed,	11	15 00
J. D. Clark,	13	10 00
James Crossman, Recess,	7	10 00
J. H. Whipple, Liquors,	13	15 00
John Backus, Eating House,	8	5 00
C. Seigle' Liquors.	13	15 00
Daniel West, Recess,	8	5 00
J. M. Justice,	11	7 00
S. R. Dewey,	10	10 00
J. R. Cook, Recess,	7	10 00
W. H. Knowlton & Son,	14	7 00
John H. Burton,	14	7 00
Carter & Brother,	14	7 00
H. Caldwell,	8	30 00
Isaac Rosenzweig,	14	7 00
J. H. Fullerton,	13	10 00
John Heckman, Liquors,	13	10 00
J. H. Fulerton,	13	10 00
D. S. Clark,	11	7 00
S. B. Powers,	14	7 00
Lester, Senate & Chester,	9	25 00
John Compton, Distillery, 8,753 gallons,	8	12 50
John Kane, Brewery, 9,000 gallons,	9	8 00
Jacob Elenger, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
E. H. Fetuman, Millinery Shop,	14	7 00
F. Deiyt, Brewery, 17,000 gallons,	10	5 00
John Heckman, Brewery, 6,000 gallons	10	5 00
George Lebeet, Beer Shop,	8	5 00

Erie West Ward.

John Dentley, Liquors,	11	10 50
S. A. Pray, Milliner Shop,	14	7 00
Mary Curtis, Milliner shop,	14	7 00
Wm. Rendernecht, Liquors,	13	10 00
T. W. Moore, Liquors,	13	10 00
G. Loomis & Co,	14	7 00
O. D. Spafford, Books,	14	10 50
J. J Zimmerly, Liquors.	13	10 50
George W. Goodrich, Liquors,	11	10 50
C. B. Wright, Liquors,	13	12 75
John Gunsemer,	11	9 00
B. Shlandaker, Liquors,	11	10 50
H. Baldwin, Liquors,	14	10 50
P. Hall,	14	7 00
Moorhead, Hughs. & Co.,	13	10 00
James Hughs & Co.,	13	10 00
P. Hall, Patent Medicines,	3	10 00
O. A. Landen, Liquors,	11	10 50
John Gross,	14	7 00
George Fry, Brewery 12,000 gallons,	10	5 00
Samuel Hull, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
B. Toulmson & Co.	14	7 00
A. King,	14	7 00
Frederick Rindernecht, Beer, Shop,	8	5 00
Charles Defienbaugh, Liquors,	11	10 50
James Grant & Co., Recess,	8	5 00

Beck Eating Houses.

Anthony Knell, Eating House,	8	5 00
Frank Salear, Liquors,	11	10 50
Henry Knoblo, Liquors,	11	10 50

North East Borough.

J. H. Hanes,	13	10 00
J. H. Hanes, Medicines,	4	5 00
Harper, Blane & Gould,	13	10 00
James L. Foster, Grocery,	8	5 00
James L. Foster, Medicines,	3	10 00
B. C. Town & Co., Liquors,	11	12 75
B. C. Town & Co., Medicines.	3	10 00
Caleb Janes, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
S. S. Hammond, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
Cranord & Co.,	14	7 00

North East Township.

Frederick Eckerman, Brewery, 15,000 gallons,	10	5 00
J. H. Hanes, Mines & Co., Liquors,	13	10 50
Cook, Beadle & Co.,	13	10 00
C. B. Town & Co., Distillery, 12,520 gallons,	9	12 50

Harborcreek Township.

Thomas Willis, Eating House,	8	5 00
Charles Weigle, Grocery,	8	5 00
George Taler, Eating House,	8	5 00
Rumsey & Fry, Distillery, 1080 Gallons,	11	5 00
Anton Lowding, Grocery,	8	5 00
Peter Fisher, Brewery 1000 Gallons,	10	5 00

Wattsburgh Borough

Haskins & Perkins,	14	7 00
Haskins & Perkins, Eating House,	8	5 00
B. C. Town & Co., Liquors,	13	13 00
B. C. Town & Co., Medicines,	4	5 00
James & Chaffee,	13	10 00
James & Chaffee, Medicines,	3	10 00

McKean Township

William P. Stoke, Eatinghouse,	8	5 00
Lampson & Goodl,	11	7 00
T. D. Chellis.	14	7 00
T. D. Challis, Medicines,	4	5 00

Girard Township.

Gollifford & Evans	11	7 00
C. P. Norton,	14	7 00
Jeremiah Davis	14	7 00
Enos Kress, Grocery,	11	7 00
Sidney S. Crawdy, Grocery, Liquors.	13	10 50
William Tyler,	14	7 00
James Leach, Liquors.	11	10 50
E. Page, Eating House,	7	10 00

Girard Borough.

Battles, Picket, & Co., Liquors.	13	15 00
John Foster, Liquors,	14	10 50
L. S. Jones, Liquors,	11	10 50
L. S. Jones, Medicines	4	3 50
Ellis Park, Liquors,	11	10 00
James White, Drugs, Medicines and Book-Store	3	10 00
Gullford & Evans,	12	12 50
I. H. Case,	13	10 00
I. H. Case, Medicines,	4	5 00
L. S. Wright, Eating House,	8	5 00
Seymour Fess, Eating House,	8	5 00
Olin & Clemens	13	10 00
D. S. Clarke,	11	7 00
Isaac Rosenzweig & Co.,	14	7 00
Isebert Hart, Eating House,	8	5 00
C. Hills, Eating House,	8	5 00

Notice is hereby given to the above named dealers, that the Associate Judges of Erie county have agreed to meet at the Commissioner's Office in Erie, on Friday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of hearing the appeals of those who feel themselves aggrieved by the above classification.

PERRY DEVORE.

Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1850.

Erie, Jan. 23, 1850. 4t37

CASH! CASH!

THE Subscriber will pay Cash, or Exchange Oil & Candles for Lard, delivered at the Store of R. O. HULBERT or at my Factory. R. P. HULBERT.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1850 3m34

FUR CAPS.—Otter, Seal, and Muskrat caps of latest style and best quality, just received and for sale by R. S. HUNTER.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

SAVE YOUR DIMES, QUARTERS AND HALVES.

Great Reduction in Prices at POWERS' New York Store—$12,000 to $15,000 of Goods going Cheap,

THE subscriber, desirous of closing his merchantile business in Erie, will, on and after this date, sell his goods in lots to suit purchasers at *nett cost prices* for Cash. My stock consists of a large and well assorted selection of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Families, Hotel Keepers and all others, are respectfully invited to call and supply their wants, and may rest assured that BARGAINS will be offered them.

My stock is worthy the attention of City or Country Merchants, who may be short of their supplies. Very Respectfully

S. B. POWERS.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. No 6 Bonnel Block, State street.

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle their accounts on or before the first day of February next, Don't neglect a matter so important to yourselves and much oblige,

Yours, truly, SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. 35

500 BBLS. City Mills Superfine Flour, sold at the lowest market price, at C. M. TIBBALS.

Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. Cheapside.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound cadies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

Liquors.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madeira, Malaga, Catawba and French Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Schultz fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Vaccalay Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 25 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. n9

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Whallon, dec'd., late of North East township, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, to M. Whallon, Esq., in Erie for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make payment to the same.

H. P. WHALLON, Administrator.

Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. 3m33

NOTICE.

HAVING this day sold and transferred all my interest in the stock, debts, books &c. connected with the Grocery business to John Zimmerly, notice is hereby given to all concerned that immediate settlement of accounts is expected. I shall remain for a short time at the old stand, on State street, for the purpose of closing up the concern. Should any neglect this friendly call, they may soon expect to find their accounts in the hands of a collecting agent.

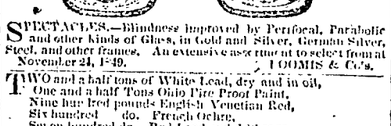
A. H. HITCHCOCK.

Erie, Dec 22, 1849. 3t2

O. Yes, Oysters! Oysters!

HOTELS and Private families can be supplied with a superior quality of OYSTERS by application at the EAGLE SALOON, State street, under Williams' Exchange office, Erie.

Erie, Dec. 27, 1849. 32



SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver, Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at

November 24, 1849. LOOMIS & Co's.

TWO and a half tons of White Lead, dry and in oil,

One and a half Tons Ohio Fire Proof Paint,

Nine hundred pound Eight Ink Venetian Red,

Six hundred do. French Ochre,

Seven hundred do. Red Lead and Litharge,

Two hundred do. French and chrome Green,

One hundred do. Chinese and American Vermillion,

Eight hundred do. Lampblack,

Five hundred do. Prussian Blue,

One hundred do. Chrome Yellow,

One hundred do. Turkey Amber,

One thousand do. Spanish Whiting.

November 24, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.

I AM now receiving every day my Fall and Winter stock of DRY GOODS, which I invite the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity, to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as my terms are Cash and no humbug, and my whole attention paid to Dry Goods exclusively, I feel and hold myself bound not to be undersold this side of the "Atlantic."

Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S

SHAWLS, of every description, and very cheap, at

Erie Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S

"John Anderson my Joe John."

ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON.

Oct 27.

CHEWING Tobacco of the very best kind, for sale by

S. JACKSON.

☞ **Hats and Caps for the People.** ☜

PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1.50—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

S. SMITH, HUTTER, No. 3, *Cheapside*, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added great facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods!

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—n21.

Attractions and Arrivals of Goods FOR FALL AND WINTER.

C. B WRIGHT begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the country at large, that he is now receiving from the eastern cities and manufacturers, the largest and most extensive assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS he has ever before offered in this market, and would briefly say (with as little puffing as possible,) that he has spared no time nor pains in the selection of his stock, which has been bought mostly *for cash*, and at such bargains as to defy competition, (bogus importers not excepted.) With this assurance I pledge myself to those that wish to buy Goods at wholesale or retail, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. For further particulars please drop in at the Corner, opposite Brown's Hotel, and examine style and prices.

Oct. 13. 22

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.

A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candies	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c.,

And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust!—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.

Erie, June 2, 1849.

Geese Feathers Wanted.

150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel

Oct. 27. G. B. WRIGHT

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership in the Forwarding Business heretofore existing under the firm G. W. Haverstick & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. N. Tibbals will attend the settling up of the affairs of the late firm.

G. W. HAVERSTICK,
L. N. TIBBALS,
H. B. HAVERSTICK.

Erie, Jan, 12, 1850 3t25

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage received by the above firm, will continue the business of Forwarding, at the old stand of G. W. Haverstick & Co., and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the Merchants and others having property to ship

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. L. N. TIBBALS

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MESSRS. WARD & WILLIAMS would inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that they have taken rooms over Mrs. Ward's Millenary Store, 2d door from the Erie Bank, where they will take Miniatures in an exquisite and Beautiful style, which in point of boldness and unerring truthfulness, are unsurpassed—in an instant, as we were, from the open silver surface portrays of the laughing countenance of joyous Youth, with all its freshness.

From the most aged to the veriest child, this is equally applicable, as the unerring delineator of life! Miniatures taken at reasonable prices Call and examine specimens. Business Hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Instructions given in the Art.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1849. 25

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to me in the Waterford Store, are requested not to make payment to W. H. May, as he is not my agent or clerk, and has no authority to collect, or settle any account or note for goods, had at my Store at Waterford.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. JAMES KOCH.

"The Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company."

LETTERS Patent having been issued by the Governor, incorporating "The Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company," the subscribers, a majority of the acting commissioners, do appoint Monday the 11th day of February, 1850, at the Reed House, in the borough of Erie, as the time and place for organizing said company; at which time and place the subscribers to the capital stock of said Company are notified to meet and elect by ballot, out of their own number, Thirteen Directors, agreeably to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

CHARLES M REED,
THOMAS H. SILL,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
GILES SANFORD,
WILLIAM KELLY,
Acting Commissioners.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1850. 4t31

☞ The Commercial, Chronicle, Gazette, Erie; The Gazette, Journal, and Post weekly, Pittsburgh, will publish 4 weeks.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Erie county will be sold at public vendue on the premises, on Friday, the 8th day February next, all the right title interest and claim of the Heirs and legal representatives of the late P. S. V. Hamet, deceased of Erie, of in and to a certain lot of Ground in the village of Girard, with a small building tenament, now in possession of Rosenzweig & Co., and occupied as a store, and which is held by the said testator in common with one Wm. C. Kelso in equal moities. *Terms made known on day of Sale.*

ELIZABETH HAMOT, } Exec'trs
JOHN GALBRAITH, }

By order of the Court Sept. 12, 1849.

JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1850. 4t31

170 KEGS 4250 lbs. *precisely*, of White Lead in oil, from Buffalo and Pittsburgh, this day in Store, and other paints in like proportion, bought to sell, and will be cheap, and warranted good as the best, by J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 31

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ELIZABETH HAMOT, } Exec'trs
JOHN GALBRAITH, }

By order of the Court Sept. 12, 1849.

JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1850. 4t31

SCROFULA.

If thousands of cures of Scrofula, Cancers, Syphilis, and other impure diseases of the blood—and if the VERY SMALL QUANTITY *which were used of a Medicine to effect cures of such diseases, be any proof of the purifying medical power in the Medicine which has subdued and conquered such diseases—then there is unquestionable evidence that—*

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT

is such a Medicine, in every respect; and there is abundant proof, in *great cures* effected, that ONE BOTTLE of it contains *more* purifying, healing virtue, and *medical power*, than there is contained in FOUR BOTTLES of any *Sarsaparilla*, or any other medicine that has ever been offered for sale. There is unbounded proof in our pamphlets, that by the use of this great *Indian Purifier*, they that were DYING yet LIVE—they that were LAME and CRIPPLED can now WALK—they that were SICK, SCROFULOUS and otherwise diseased, have been HEALED and CURED.

Hundreds—Thousands—

who have used *BRANT'S PURIFIER*, after having used and tested all the *Sarsaparillas* and other medicines recommended to cure blood diseases, have decided that—

Brant's is the Cheapest;

because *one bottle* of it has *more* medical, curative matter in it, and, in consequence, cures *more disease*, in much *less time*, than *one bottle* of any other medicine.

If, then, *one bottle* of BRANT'S PURIFIER will cure *FOUR TIMES* more disease than *one bottle of Sarsaparilla*—"BRANT'S PURIFIER" would be as *cheap* at *four dollars* a bottle, as *sarsaparilla* at *one dollar*. But BRANT'S PURIFIER is sold for only ONE DOLLAR a bottle; and as a bottle of it has cured, and is *capable* of curing, *FOUR TIMES* as much disease as *one bottle of Sarsaparilla*, therefore, Sarsaparilla, in consequence of its *less* power and *less* medical efficacy, should be sold at no more than *twenty-five cents* per bottle, to be as *cheap* as the PURIFIER at *one dollar*.

One Dollar's Worth!

How much CANCER—how much SYPHILIS—how much SCROFULA—will *one dollar's worth of BRANT'S PURIFIER* cure? Read the following statement, which is a specimen of its power:—

CANCEROUS SCROFULA!

This is the case of a *dying man* who *yet lives*. He was *cured* of a worse case of SCROFULA, by only *twelve bottles* of Brant's Purifier, than ever was cured by the use of *twelve* GALLONS of the best *Sarsaparilla* that was ever made. Sarsaparilla has not *sufficient medical power* to effect the cure of such a *terribly hopeless case*;

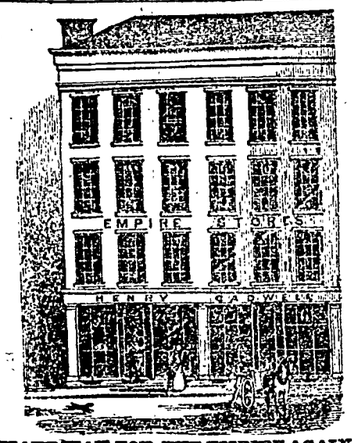
Mr. J. B. BASKIN, of *Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.*, had *Scrofula four years* and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. n9

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Whallon, dec'd.,



MAKE WAY FOR THE EMPIRE AGAIN.

WE stop the press to announce the second arrival of H. CADWELL from the Atlantic cities with the largest assortment of chice goods ever landed upon the lake shores. We omit our catalogue of goods, lest the printer should be grumbling about extras, but we respectfully invite the citizens of Erie and adjoining counties to call and examine our large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS—OUR STOCK OF ONE HUNDRED TONS

Well assorted Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Horseshoes, Crowbars, Anvils, Vices, &c. Also, a large assortment of Shelf and Sadlery Hardware, Springs, Axle Arms, Hand, Circle, Mill, Cross-Cut and Tenant Saws, &c. A very extensive assortment of

Crockery and Glassware,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES; BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Gents, Ladies, Misses Metalic Overshoes; an extensive variety of Mens and Boys Caps, Buffalo Robes, Muffs, Capes and Boas, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Suffice to say we will sell by the piece as good a piece of English Print at 9 cents as is jobbed in New York at 10 cents, and as good an American Print at 8 cts as is sold in New York at 9. Fine Lustred Plaid Alpacas from 25 to 31 cents. *THREE HUNDRED SKEINS* of every quality and variety. *FOUR HUNDRED PATTERNS* of Dress Silks, &c.

From 50 cts to $2 per Yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND FINE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

At the above low prices. Again we invite our friends here, and also from a distance, to an examination of an assortment of

$75,000 worth

OF THE RICHEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS

to be found west of New York; and if our friends from a distance are not satisfied that they can buy goods at the Empire Stores, takin our assortment through, cheaper than they can in Buffalo, we will pay their expenses while here.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1848. H. CADWELL.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LAFITTE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Coke Bowls, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card Jasee, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c.

SECTION 3.—Gold and silver, patent levers, American and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondole, Brittania Tea Sets, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8.—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Fingelets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 8, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents very but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 20 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1849. y28

GENTS COLLARS.—The real Stand Up kind, together with a fine assortment of Changeable and assorted Cravats, at WRIGHTS.

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849.

M(o)oro Now White Fish.

100 BBLS. & Half bbls. Detroit River Whitefish, just received and for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849.

Dye Stuffs

OF all kinds can be found at No. 7, Poor People's Row [Dec. 1, 1849.] T. W. MOORE.

SELLING AT COST!!!

Catch the Bargains.

J. D. CLARK invites the attention of Ladies to a lot of Dress Goods, comprising Rich Silks, French and English Mourinos, French, Scotch and American De Laines, Plain, Figured and Changeable Alpaccas, &c., &c., which he offers for CASH AT COST to close that branch of trade for the season.

He would also say to the Ladies he has just received another large stock (and probably the last for the season) of those Popular Shawls from the Bay State and Waterloo Mills, which he offers at a *very low* figure, *much lower* than they can be bought elsewhere in Erie.

He would say furthermore to buyers generally, he has on hand of recent purchases, a large stock of *Staples* as well as Fancy Goods that he will sell at *very small advance from COST*, among the rest a lot of Beautiful CARPETS received this day. The Goods must be closed out, he wants and *must* have the money.

☞ Remember the bargains going at No. 1, Reed House,

Erie, Nov. 21, 1849.

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House; French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.:—6 half pipes Port Wine; 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 bbls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 bbls Cherry do; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 21, 1849. tf 27

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie, and* warranted of the standard of Dollars Companies of style in this branch particularly invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New York manufactory, all of good silver.

Nov. 24, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the bale piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!

THE subscriber would inform the loves of good Oysters that he has made arrangements by which he will be in receipt of fresh Oysters, direct from the Oyster bed, every day, which he offers for sale by the can or half can to keepers of Saloons or private families on such moderate terms as cannot help to give satisfaction.

N. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to.

D. S. CLARK, No. 3, Bonnell Block.

Erie, Nov. 24, 1849 28

Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

I AM selling good Young Hyson Tea for 56cts. per pound, and Black Tea for the same; also, Tea of all kinds and qualities, proportionately cheap.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. T. W. MOORE. 27.

Sugar House Molasses.

A First-rate article of Steam's Syrup; also, good N. O. Molasses can be had of

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. T. W. MOORE. 27.

Ladies Preserve your Carpets.

A LARGE lot of Grass and Manilla Mats for sale at the Keystone Grocery, No, 7, Poor People's Row, by

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CO.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

J. H. BURTON

HAS this day received the last lot of his fall and winter stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Patant Medicines, Paints, Linseed, Tanners', Lamp, and Lard Oils*, Window Glass, Copel Varnish; Spirits Turpentine, &c.,&c.

He thinks it unnecessary to specify articles or quantities on hand, as figures "do not always *tell the truth*." Suffice to say he has every article usually kept in his line, and in sufficient quantities to supply any reasonable demand.

His goods have been carefully selected, and as to quality, warranted as represented. Prices made to suit the times, and circumstances. Physicians and store keepers can get their orders put up at a very small profit. Call and see.

Erie Dec. 8, 1849. No. 5, REED HOUSE.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT.

BLACK AND CHOCOLATE COLORS.

THE public are informed that these two colors are the only kinds that have any fire proof or *durable* properties—these are so, because they contain in large proportion the Black and Red oxide of Iron. The Gray and Drab colors are entirely destitute of these articles and are consequently not durable or fire proof. The chocolate color can easily be changed by the addition of white lead or other coloring matter, to suit the taste, without injury to the coating. Blake's—the kind that can be depended upon—can only be had of J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. No. 5, Reed House.

BRASS and Glas, Curtain Pins.—A new lot just received. Oct 13. REED & SANFORD.

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.

Nov. 3, 1849. 2

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronze, by CARTER & BROTHER.

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp, Wicking and Batting, and white and colored Wadding at C. M. TIBBALS.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

NOW opening a splendid assortment of New Patterns at Oct. 27, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT

SKATES, a good assortment at REED & SANDFORD.

BAR & PIG Lead for sale, at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD

BONNET Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

MERINOES.—French, English and German Merinoes, all grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6. 21

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City.*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its enestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially as it is found meapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles by a scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discovered science of the day, have been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medicinal properties* of the root which gave to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT; and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acrdity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all Kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albuor Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In fact this then

The medicine you pronominently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and the other

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES: *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system—*What put acid into a system already diseased with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what miserchiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpatation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces Erysipelas which brings on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and sheathing, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues which inclose them? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are as *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease, than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health,

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of the nature of disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which afflict the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity of ministering to here his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 11, 1849. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

G. LOOMIS & CO's.

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa:

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, it will be found *Prices low-*er *than any other concern in town;* for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a New York, and fact it also be understood that so long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a *very low price.* In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade

Having *two* fine *workmen* from Europe, together with Engine *Tools*, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the *cash system*, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves for *cash* only, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting an end to competition from dealers or peddlers who are not manufacturers.

No. 3 Premium Cooking Stoves,		$7 00
" 4 "	"	8 50
" 5 "	"	10 00
" 5 Fulton	"	14 00
" 4 "	"	12 00
" 5 Sennett's Iron Mon! Cooking Stove,		17 00
" 4 "	"	15 00
" 4 Hathaway	"	18 00
" 3 "	"	14 00
" 2 "	"	12 00
Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from		$3 50 to 7 00
Plate or Box Stoves, from		2 00 to 7 00

Potash Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion to correspond, with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 50 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LUSTER, SENENTT & CHESTER

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.

REED & SANFORD, having by recent purchases, made such additional supplies as the market demands, now offer for sale a general and well selected stock of Heavy and shelf Hardware. Among their stock, are all kinds of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES,

Horse Shoes, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Mill, Mulley, and Cross Cut Saws, Sheet, Pat Lead and Pipe, Shovels, Grain Scoops, Spades' Iron Bars, Strap Hinges, Hay Knives. Malable Castings, a good assortment of

Mechanic's Tools, Butts, Screws, Locks,

Latches, bolts, Hammers, Hatchets, Files, Plains and Plane Irons, Chissels, Augurs Bits, Hand, Tenon's, Compass, Eelloe, Tennon, Rib Drivers, Bevels, Try, Squares, etc. etc

Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

TAILORING WELL DONE AND CHEAP.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform his friends that he still continues the Tailoring Business at his old Stand, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, and solicits a continuance of past favors. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care in the latest and most approved style. The subscriber having no work done except under his own eye, pledges himself to give complete satisfaction to his customers, and in all cases where he fails to do so, to pay for the goods.

Ladies desirous of having either Riding or Traveling Habits made to order, and the latest in and neatest style, will do well to give him a call.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.

N. B. CUTTING on the shortest notice and at the usual price.

JOHN GOALDING.

Erie, sept. 22, 1849. 16.

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronise him.

RICHARD GAGGIN.

Erie, August 25. 13

OUR FLAG IS THERE.

JUSTICE STILL IN THE FIELD ON THE

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall, the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about slop-shop clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not to submit to be considered foolish, we can shortly say to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gasing, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamb's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparison. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY, Which must be obvious to to all, as the only method of doing a Retail business, protecting, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.

Erie, Sept 29, 1849. n29.

GREAT FIRE! *it might be prevented by a free application of the Ohio Fire, and Weather Proof Paint.*

22,000 lbs. of this celebrated and truly valuable articles, (slate drab and chocolat colors,) just received and for sale by

CARTER & BROTHER

Oct. 19.

BRING OUT THE ENGINE

AND PUT OUT THE FIRE. DRY GOODS AND CLOATHING ARE SO CHEAP AT THE NEW STORE THAT FIRES ARE QUITE UNNECESSARY in COLD WEATHER TO KEEP WARM!

PEOPLE WARM!

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

Their Stock con-ists in part of the following:—

SILKS.—Rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaids and stripe, satin de Chine, twilled, rich Flouard, Italian, Gross de Rhine, Pros de Afrique, Chameleon, &c.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.—Saltrap Paris designs, very rich and high toned, on maroon, green, and blue grounds, the styles of which, it is believed, are superior to any heretofore offered.

CASIMERI S.—Ne Puis Ultra styles, with the richest coloring and in great variety. These goods, or the designs, are obtained from the French "EXPOSITION," in Paris, and from oriental designs.

MERINOES.—French, German and English manufacture—a large proportion, ordered expressly by us, for the last trade, consisting of every variety of color, oth red at reduced prices.

RIBBONS.—An extensive variety of the newest and and richest styles, embracing one of the most desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

KID GLOVES.—Best manufacture, ordered expressly for us.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Sheeting, from 6 cents upwards per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upwards; Bed Ticklings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices, Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinettes; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold on as low terms as can be purchased in this or any other city.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, and will be sold AS CHEAP AS A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city.

Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

SILVER WARE.

JUST received direct from the Nutmeg State, a large supply of Silver work not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years; my silver ware is all stamped on the back "W. N. Lewis," and all such is warranted as pure as coin. Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge WM. N. LEWIS.

LARD WANTED.—Any quantity of Hogs Lard is wanted by the subscriber, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at his Factory, corner of State and Fifth streets. F. SCHNEIDER.

Erie Nov. 3, 1849. 30

PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

13,155 YARDS English and American Prints, come as low as 6 cents per yard, warranted fast colors, at

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

Erie Music Store.

One Door east of Brown's Hotel.

YOU can find a variety of Musical Instruments and Instructors, Violins for $1,50 to $25, Accordeons, from 50cts. to $25 Flutes, $1 50 to $10, Guitars, $1 to $9, Flageolets, Clarinetts, Fifes, Violin Rows, Bridges, Strings, and all things pertaining, to the department. Also a variety of Yankee Notions, Pocket Cutlery, Raisors & Raisor Straps, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Toys, Cards, Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Hair Pins, Looking Glasses, Fancy Boxes, Vases, and a variety of her Nvins. One door east of Brown's Hotel W. N. LEWIS.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

In the stock may be found every variety of seasonable Dress Goods for Ladies, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, etc. also Cloths and Cassimeres of all qualities and colors. They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Erie, Nov. 8, 1849. JAMES HUGHES & Co.

Brass Clocks.

OF a superior kind in regard to finish, durability, Patent Lever and Gothic Clocks, Office and Marine time pieces at

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. LEWIS' Gothic Hall.

Galvanic, Guilding and Silvering.

THOSE having watches, that they want made to appear like solid gold, can have it done to their satisfaction by calling at

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. LEWIS' Gothic Hall.

CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!!

"This way with your Ready Pay."

I HAVE on hand a good assortment of black, blue black, olive green, olive brown, blue drab, cadet and golden mixed 9-1 Broad Cloths, which I purchased at auction cheap. As an earnest of it, I will sell a good Black 6-4 Cloth at $1 75 per yard. Brown, $1 50, Olive Brown $2, Blue, warranted fast color, $2 50, Drab $2 25, Mixed $1 50, Blue Pilot $1, Blue Black Beaver $2 50. I will guarantee every yard sound and good colors. I have also a good assortment of fine Cloths, which I will sell proportionably cheap. Purchasers will please give me a look, and I will satisfy them that "some things can be done as well as others."

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

BAY STATE SHAWLS.

JUST received by Express, another lot of those Long Shawls, together with a fine lot of Colored Merinoes, Cashmieres, Delaines, &c. agoing cheap at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

Erie, December 15, 1849.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

I AM now receiving a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods of the most desirable styles, to which my customers are particularly invited. As to variety and cheapness my present stock will compair with any other in this city; consisting in part of French Merinos of fine quality and every desirable color and shade; light and dark Blue Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Cherry, light and dark Drabs Browns, Royal Purple, Maroon, Black and Blue Black. Also same varieties of colors and shades in English Merinos, Alpacca Lustres, Silk and Cotton Warps, Silk Warps from 3s to 5s per yard Cotton do from 1s 9d to 4s, all the variety of colors all Wool Plain Long Shawls high and plain colors very heavy from $3 to $13; Good Scotch Ginghams warranted fast collars 1s per yard no endless variety of other goods to numerous for an advertisement. To all who wish to purchase please give me a call for I am determined to sell Goods cheap for ready pay or approved credit. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

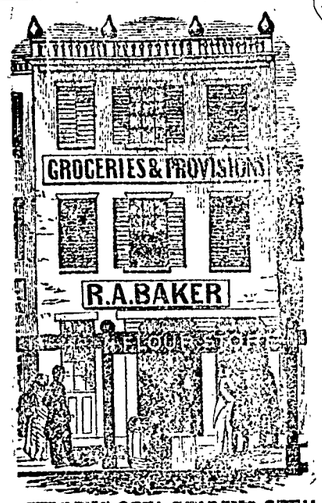
Erie, October 13, 1849.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE OLD KEYSTONE GROCERY,

No. 7, Poor People's Row.

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c., &c., which I will sell a little cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. Give me a call if you have any doubts as to the truth of this statement, and satisfy yourselves.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. T. W. MOORE. 27



SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

AS the Subscriber intends removing West in the Spring, he offers his stock of

Grocerios Provisions, &c.

at greatly reduced prices, in order to be able to close up his business by the first of April, from which time he is desirous of renting the three store Brick Store on the Public Square, now occupied by him, and where he will be happy to see all those who wish to save their dimes. R. A. BAKER.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849. Cheapside.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. CURTIS would say to the Ladies that she has just opened her stock of Fall and Winter Millinery, comprising all of the latest styles, consisting of bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, &c., a great variety of French worked Collars, Cuffs, Capes &c., Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Zephyr Worsted, Zephyr Embroidery Patters, Purse Twist, Zephyr Scarfs, Kid Gloves, best quality, with many other articles, all of which have been selected with great care by herself, any will be sold at reduced prices.

☞ Millers furnished as usual. Straw bonnets cleaned to order.

Erie Oct. 23. 3m 23.

WHITE FISH.

100 BBLS., half and quarter Bbls, White Fish and Trout, just received and for sale at lowest prices—inspected and warranted. R. O. HULBERT.

Erie, Nov. 3, 1849. 25

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by. S. R. DEWEY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST received at the New York Store a large and splendid lot of Fall and Winter Dress goods of every style and pattern. Also, Laces, Ribbons, Fringes, and Dress Trimmings of all descriptions, which will be sold at a very small advance from cost—and quite as low as can be bought west of New York city. Call and see, and if you are not satisfied don't buy.

S. B. POWERS, State Street.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. No. 6, Bonnell Block.

12 000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woollen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOLby the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents, Pants and Boys Clothes: also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 3½ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 25 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, June 9, 1849.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Just received and for sale cheap at the Hat Store of R. S. HUNTER.

Nov. 3 tf 29. Park Row

10 000 Feet Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 32 by 44. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, July 11, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

Live Geese Feathers Wanted.

THE highest market rate will be paid for live Geese Feathers at the store of. R. A. BAKER,

Sept 1. Cheapside, Erie.

COAL SHOVELS.

A FEW No. 6 can be found at the Hardware Store. REED & SANFORD.

August 13. No. 3 Reed House.

NO. 5, CHEAPSIDE.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and winter Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Anv